FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALFONSIN, BENDJEDID ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

LD110521 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] President Chadli Bendjedid yesterday held talks in Argentina with his counterpart, Raul Alfonsin, while the Algerian delegation was meeting its Argentinian counterparts. These talks culminated in a joint communique which Namia Mesli is going to highlight for us.

There was satisfaction over the important results of the Bendjedid-Alfonsin talks. This is what the joint communique says. The talks that took place in an atmosphere permeated with confidence and cordiality are a manifestation of the two countries' will to promote dynamic and mutually advantageous cooperation in the future. The two presidents underlined the need to integrate their bilateral relations in a process of rapprochement and solidarity between the Latin American, Arab and African worlds. They emphasized the exemplary value of their relations as a contribution to the promotion of South-South cooperation. The two sides reaffirmed their will to see to it that the agreements in force, considering the potential of complementarity between the two nations, be implemented and finalized. In this context, the two presidents gave the necessary directions for the holding of the first session of the grand Algerian-Argentine Joint Commission to be held before the end of the year, particularly in the agricultural, industrial, trade, technical cooperation and scientific research spheres. The firm decision to step up cultural, artistic, educational, sports and tourist exchanges was also voiced. Algeria and Argentina also agreed on the need to reach an agreement on the abolition of visas.

Being convinced that the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is an inalienable right of all developing countries and one that constitutes a fundamental step toward the economic and social development of their peoples, the two sides reaffirm their firm resolution to exercise this right and continue their close mutual cooperation in this field.

As for international political and economic problems, Argentina and Algeria express their strong concern over the deterioration of international relations. Only the respect for the principles and objectives established by the UN Charter will contribute to he establishment of peace and world development. Therefore, they renew their full support for the UN Organization and its system and urge all member states to take efficient measures to strengthen it. There is full support for the prevention of nuclear war, the need to step up efforts to stop the arms race in general and promote nuclear disarmament, in particular, and the need to channel the resources destined for armaments toward economic and social development. The Algerian side thus voiced its full support for the actions of the Group of Six, of which Argentina is a member, in favor of disarmament.

As for economic problems, Argentina and Algeria expressed their rejection of protectionist policies and restrictive measures in international trade and disloyal practices. The establishment of a North-South dialogue is more than ever necessary on the basis of global negotiations. On the problem of foreign debt, the two sides underlined their close adherence to the principle of political and social stability and the need to start a political dialogue between creditors and debtors to achieve fundamental solutions. They also recall the urge to summon an international conference on currency and financing. By examining the critical economic situation of Africa, the two sides emphasized the need for large-scale actions destined to offset the economic difficulties that beset the continent.

The Algerian and Argentine sides mentioned the Malvinas issue. In this respect, the Algerian side reaffirmed its country's attachment to the completion of the process of decolonization and again expressed its government's support for the position of the Argentine Republic in its conflict of sovereignty over the Malvinas, south [words indistinct].

The two sides also closely examined the situation in Central America and reaffirmed that the negotiations by the Contadora countries, supported by the countries of the Support Group [as heard], is the best way to resolve the conflict in this region.

On the Western Sahara conflict, they substantially expressed their conviction that the solution to this issue lies in the implementation of the OAU resolution and UN Resolution 40/50. They reiterated their satisfaction with the demarche by the OAU and the United Nations.

On the situation in southern Africa, the two sides expressed their solidarity with the South African people and firmly condemned apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia. They also supported the need to help the frontline states.

The two sides expressed their strong concern over the serious situation in the Middle East and acknowledged that the Palestinian problem is the main element of this. The two sides spoke in favor of a just, lasting and global solution to the conflict which necessarily requires the satisfaction of the national rights of the Palestinian people in the framework of an international peace conference under UN aegis.

As for the Iran-Iraq conflict, the two sides expressed their conviction that its solution must be that of negotiations and made an urgent appeal for the cessation of the hostilities.

Finally, the two sides expressed satisfaction over the important results of their talks.

COURT CONFIRMS FORMER PRESIDENT PERON'S SENTENCE

PY140248 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1922 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Oct (DYN) -- The Supreme Court of Justice has sentenced former President Maria Martinez de Peron to pay approximately 7 million australes to the heirs of Maria Eva Duarte de Peron. This information was disclosed at the Court Palace this afternoon. The Supreme Court thus confirmed the sentence passed by the National Appellate Court regarding the lawsuit filed by the sisters of Blanca Duarte de Alvarez Rodriguez, and Herminda Lujan Duarte de Bertolini. The former president will also have to pay court costs, which have been set by the Supreme Court at approximately 1 million australes.

FISHING ENTERPRISES OPPOSE AGREEMENTS WITH USSR

PY131900 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0027 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Oct (EFE) -- The High Seas Fishing Ships Operators Chamber of Argentina (CABPA) expressed today its opposition to the fishing agreements Argentina has signed with the Soviet Union, on the grounds that they "affect the maritime resources and the production of national enterprises."

Opposition was voiced by operator Hector Fernandez Blanco, head of (CABPA), who said that a 14-hour strike will be observed on Monday, 13 October, by "workers of the fishing industry in defense of their jobs."

The Naval Pilots Union (SCN) announced that its locals of Mar del Plata and Puerto Madryn, 400 and 650 km south of Buenos Aires, respecitively, will support the measure adopted by the ship operators. "At the same time President Raul Alfonsin is arriving in Moscow to sign the agreements with the USSR, activities in Mar del Plata will stop and the fishing fleets will not operate for 14 hours," Fernandez Blanco told the press. He pointed out "the Soviets will be allowed to catch resources that Argentine operators are not allowed to catch."

Argentina and the Soviet Union will sign agreements under which the Soviets will be allowed to fish in the South Atlantic, within 200 miles off the Argentine coastline. Under the agreements, the Soviet Union is committed to discontinue fishing within the 200-mile "exclusion" zone imposed by Great Britain around the Malvinas Islands, the sovereignty of which is in dispute with Argentina since 1833. It is also committed "to permit the presence" of Argentine crewmen and technicians on the Soviet ships, which will be allowed to cathc fish and squid up to 180,000 tons per year. As part of their yearly allowed tonnage the Soviets will be obliged to purchase a certain percentage of their quota from Argentine establishments.

Official Defends Agreements

PY132006 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0405 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Mar del Plata, 10 Oct (TELAM) -- Foreign Relations Under Secretary Jorge Sabato today defended the general agreements that Argentina signed with the Soviet Union and Bulgaria by stating that with these agreements, Argentina will begin to exert direct control over fishing in the southern seas, and will promote fish production in the country. Sabato denied that the general agreements will undermine national sovereignty, and added Argentina will be able to exert control not only in exclusive areas but also in coastal areas.

Sabato said the fisheries under secretariat is the proper organization to see that the terms of the fishing agreements are upheld. He added that these are of fundamental importance for the exploitation of the South Atlantic. Speaking to Radio Mar del Plata, Sabato said the opposition of fishing unions to the signing of these agreements is the result of lack of knowledge about the objectives of these agreements. He also said there may be some distrust among the people due to a misinterpretation. Sabato said these agreements tend to assure cooperation with the objective of reaffirming fishing development and safeguarding fishing reserves. He said the agreement empowers Argentina to establish all fishing conditions, ranging from the amount of each species that can be caught to the establishment of surplus. Through this agreement, Argentina can establish the areas, dates, and periods of fishing so as to detect the species and allow for control of the ecology.

Antonio Malaret, director of the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute, explained that the only official evaluation of fish production potential was issued on 3 February 1986. He added that the report was submitted to the fisheries under secretariat established that the information available was incomplete.

Malaret said that in a report submitted to the fishing under secretariat, the institute reasserted that to increase the catch of some species of fish and shrimp would entail risks. He said that the authorizations granted to Soviets and Bulgarians will encompass areas south of the 47th Parallel, where Argentine fishing activity is minimal.

Meanwhile, numerous unions, through the CGT [Argentine Confederation of Labor], are preparing for the 1000 to 2400 stoppage on 13 October in Mar del Plata, which will include a blackout and mobilization of workers to protest these agreements.

At the Contessi Shipyards in Mar del Plata, the local naval industry this afternoon staged an unusual protest. It increased production rather than striking. Federico Contessi, head of the shipyards, said it is not a Japanese-style protest [not further explained] but rather an expression of trust on Argentine production, which is being subjected to arbitrary decisions. Contessi said: We want to work, we do not want to strike. But we demand that our claims be heard so we can obtain the support and incentives necessary for us to continue in our task. The protest, expressed by nonstop activity, will end tomorrow at 1800.

MINISTRY SIGNS TEXTILE AGREEMENT WITH EEC

PY132317 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1649 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Oct (DYN) -- Argentina has reached a textile agreement with the EEC that will allow the Argentine textile industry to overcome the increasing protectionist measures imposed by some developed countries. Making the announcement, the Argentine Foreign Ministry stated "the agreement was signed within the framework of the 'Multifiber Agreement' basically designed to regulate the expansion of imports" of the EEC.

The official communique goes on to state "Argentina will now have the opportunity to increase its exports to the EEC of goods such as: semi-processed wool, cotton threads, and textiles." It states "the agreement is the result of a coordinated effort by the textile sector, the Foreign Ministry, and the Foreign Industry and Commerce Secretariat." The communique concludes by stating "it should be noted that the agreement represents a substantial increase of the export quota usually granted by the EEC to our country."

In addition to the communique announcing the agreement, the Foreign Ministry disclosed the following information:

"1. Argentina has reached a favorable agreement with the EEC in the textile field.

"2. The agreement is worthwhile because it provides the Argentine industrial sector with a qualitative and quantitative frame of reference regarding standards of the EEC at a time when most developed countries impose heavy protectionist measures.

"3. The agreement falls within the framework of the Multifiber Agreement, which is basically designed to regulate the expansion of imports. However, through this new textile agreement Argentina will have the possibility of substantially increasing its exports to the EEC of key products such as: wool tops [preceding words in English], cotton threads, and textiles.

"4. Exports of wool tops in 1987 could amount to 13,275 tons, cotton threads to 3,708 tons, and cotton textiles to 5,550 tons. These figures should be compared with the amount exported in 1985: 3,780 tons of wool tops, 2,398 cotton threads, and 2,915 tons of cotton textiles.

"5. This represents an increase in our export possibilities over what was actually exported in 1985 of 50.1 percent, 88.7 percent, and 251.2 percent for cotton threads, cotton textiles, and wool tops respectively.

"6. It should be noted that these excellent results are due to the coordinated efforts of our representatives at the EEC, the Foreign Industry and Commerce Secretariat, the textile sector, and the Foreign Ministry. This is proof of the cooperation and integration between the national private and public sectors.

"7. The agreement opens new export possibilities for the private sector evaluated in approximately $87 million for 1987. The overall trade flow that could result amounts to over $430 million during the 5-year period provided for in the contract.

"8. In sum, it should be pointed out that the agreement allows a substantial increase in the export quotas granted by the EEC to the Argentine Republic in a gesture which obviously reveals acknowledgment of the prestige attained by the Argentine Democratic Government."

DEFENSE MINISTRY CONFIRMS EFFORT TO SELL SHIPS

PY101804 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 10 Oct 86 p 11

[Text] The Defence Ministry has confirmed that Argentina has several agents working in Europe and the United States to bring about the sale of the Navy's two British Type-42 destroyers, the Santisima Trinidad and Hercules.

Franco-Belgian Baron D'Empain has been named as the prime agent for the sale of the ships -- probably to Turkey -- but other agents are involved, a ministry spokesman said.

The US Embassy meanwhile denied that a previous attempt to sell the missile-carrying destroyers -- which are similar to the HMS Sheffield, sunk in the South Atlantic conflict with Britain in 1982 -- had at any time been blocked by the United States.

"I am flabbergasted that anyone should believe that report," said a US Embassy source.

The news report, which appeared in AMBITO FINANCIERO, had said Argentina was attempting to sell the destroyers to Turkey, because a previous deal with Iran had fallen through due to opposition from the United States. A deal with Turkey, as a loyal NATO country, the reports said, would be less objectionable to the US.

But the US source said Washington would be unable to interfere in any way with any Argentine arms deal.

Yesterday, a top-level source at TAMSE [expansion unknown], builders of the Medium Argentine Battle Tank (TAM) denied that any TAM tanks were involved in the destroyer deal, as had also been reported in the local press. He admitted, however, that efforts were being made to sell the TAM abroads as the company had a stock of approximately 90 tanks.

When asked about the current visit of TAMSE president General Angel David Vieskas to the United States, the source said the visit was in no way connected with the destroyer deal.

A top-level source at Fabricanciones Militares told the HERALD the Foreign Ministry, which has plans to privatize the state-owned arms company, has been discouraging any effort to sell arms abroad, in keeping with its attempt to project a peaceful international image.

Argentina wants to sell the Santisima Trinidad and the Hercules because of the unavailability of spare parts for the British-designed vessels.

The Hercules was built by Vickers Ltd in Britain and was commissioned in July, 1976, while the Santisima Trinidad, built by AFNE in Rio Santiago, La Plata, with British assistance and overseeing, was commissioned in July, 1981. Neither saw action in the Malvinas War and apart from the parts problem are in good condition and considered still to be two of the most up-to-date vessels of their kind in the world.

GOVERNMENT SETS DATE FOR U.S. TROOP WITHDRAWAL

PY150217 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The U.S. troops will leave our national territory. Information minister Herman Antelo disclosed that the government has decided half the U.S. equipment and material will leave the country on 24 October. Minister Herman Antelo stated:

[Begin recording] I would like to announce that some arrangements for the transition and withdrawal of the U.S. military troops that have granted us logistical support have been made. A galaxy transport plane is scheduled to arrive in Viru Viru on 25 October. This plane will bring the first three helicopters that will be used by the Air Force for logistical support and will also take the first group of U.S. soldiers and helicopters back to the United States. That is, a group of persons and half the number of helicopters: (?13) Black Hawks. The helicopters they are bringing are Bell Huey military helicopters which the Air Force is already acquainted with. For this purpose, part of the U.S. troops in Trinidad are moving toward Santa Cruz and will continue to do so until 25 October. This is what I have to announce. [end recording]

Later, the minister stated by 15 November the U.S. troops will have definitely left the country. The helicopters they will leave in Bolivia will arrive in the Galaxy transport plane that will take the first group of U.S. soldiers back to the United States. [passage omitted]

ARMED FORCES, POLICE TO CONTINUE ANTIDRUG DRIVE

PY141406 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2244 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] La Paz, 13 Oct (EFE) -- Colonel Alfonso Rengel, the newly-appointed Anti-Narcotics Directorate director, today stated the Armed Forces and the police will continue the struggle against drug trafficking after the U.S. troops leave Bolivian territory. These were the first comments made by Rengel, who replaced Edgar Bustillo, discharged on orders of the Congressional Mixed Commission that is investigating the Huanchaca case. A scientific expedition was attacked by drug traffickers in Huanchaca on 5 September 1986.

Rengel said that drug trafficking has achieved "substantial" proportions, for which reason it must be fought using considerable technical and human resources. Rengel stated that the antinarcotics struggle will be conducted jointly with the Armed Forces which will take over the logistic equipment left by the Americans.

Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy today reported a U.S. Government delegation will arrive this week in La Paz to implement permanent financial and technical support to the antinarcotics struggle being undertaken by Bolivia. Barthelemy said the Bolivian 3-year plan will require an annual investment of $369 million. This plan involves programs to gradually reduce and substitute coca crops, repressive actions against the drug traffickers, and development facilities for the tropical areas and for the Bolivian coca producers.

UNITED NATIONS APPROVES EMERGENCY FUND

PY140207 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations -- Bolivia today received a positive answer from the international community to its proposal to establish a social emergency fund designed to overcome, through donations and long-term credits, the problems caused by hyperinflation in this country.

Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal, Planning Minister Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada, and UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar today met with representatives of some 40 potential donor countries willing to help Bolivia overcome its major social problems, which stem from the economic adjustment program and a drop in the prices of tin and gas.

Bolivia requires emergency aid of some $100 million during a 2-year period to create jobs, especially in the mining sector, and to construct housing and highways in the rural areas. This was disclosed by Minister Bedregal in a press conference during which he explained that Bolivia had resorted to the United Nations for this purpose.

Bedregal stated the purpose of the meeting was to search for international aid with which to carry out the program designed to overcome Bolivia's structural crisis. Sanchez de Lozada explained the structural adjustment program implemented by President Paz Estenssoro's government was successful in curbing hyperinflation, which reached (?40) percent per year, and was reduced to 20 percent per year. However, he noted this process has had catastrophic social consequences. Bedregal added that Venezuela has already given Bolivia $11 million, the United States $7.2 million, and Spain has just announced that it will make a substantial donation of (?65) million to import Spanish goods and equipment, and $5 million in cash for the [words indistinct] of the balance of payments.

Bedregal stated that during today's meeting there was unanimous understanding of the problem, and some countries expressed their desire to cooperate and disclosed the amount of money they are willing to contribute. Sanchez de Lozada said his country was engaged in an all-out struggle against drug trafficking and thanks to the effort being made with the technical aid granted by the United States, which, he said, does not represent military interference but rather support to the Bolivian police forces, the price of coca leaves has fallen by 90 percent.

MINEWORKERS THREATEN TO TAKE 'DRASTIC MEASURES'

PY131437 Paris AFP in Spanish 1340 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] La Paz, 12 Oct (AFP) -- The Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers (FSTMB) today reported here that the mineworkers of the Siglo XX and Catavi Districts in Bolivia have decided to mobilize, and take drastic measures to reassert their demands. According to the FSTMB, the principal demands include the supply of foodstuffs to the company stores, the suspension of massive dismissals, and guarantees of operation for the mining centers, schools, and hospitals.

The mineworkers' wives are even threatening to resume their hunger strike until a positive response from the authorities of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (Comibol) is obtained, and to stage a new protest march in La Paz along with their children.

ARMY MEETS WITH U.S. MILITARY; RELATIONS IMPROVE

PY131929 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Oct 86 p 2

[Excerpts] Brasilia -- Not since the 1977 denunciation of the 1952 Brazilian-U.S. military agreement, have the military organizations of both countries had such a major exchange as during the 2d year of the New Republic. As a military delegation of U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, which held a 4-day secret meeting at the EMFA [Armed Forces General Staff], left Brasilia yesterday afternoon, the official gazette announced the trip of two Brazilian Army officers to Virginia, United States, to participate in a meeting of "doctrinal exchanges" between the two armies. [passage omitted]

The military ministers of the New Republic are interested in maintaining a good relationship with the U.S. military men and the meeting, concluded yesterday at the EMFA, is proof of this. It will be very difficult for the Brazilian public to accurately learn what "national security" issues were discussed yesterday. It was by sheer coincidence that the journalist learned about the meeting. The U.S. delegation, headed by Rear Admiral Joseph Stover Donnel, did not like the Brazilian press reporting on the meeting and conveyed its displeasure to the Brazilian military men. The Brazilian participants denied even holding such a meeting. EMFA Chief General Paulo Campos Paiva even said he was "unaware" of such a meeting.

PARAGUAYAN OPPOSITION RALLIES ON BRAZILIAN BORDER

PY141309 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Foz do Iguacu, Parana State -- About 5,000 people yesterday attended a rally on the Brazilian side of the Friendship Bridge to repudiate the arrest of two opposition leaders by the Paraguayan police of General Alfredo Stroessner, who has been in power for 30 years. The demonstration was not larger because the Paraguayan custom officials prevented more opposition members from crossing the border. Those who wanted to cross were asked to show their membership card of the government Colorado Party.

Alejandro Stumpfs, a member of the Popular Colorado Movement (MOPOCO), early last week left Foz do Iguacu. He and his family went to the bus station in Puerto Stroessner to take a bus for Asuncion. However, when the bus arrived in San Lorenzo security agents forced Stumpfs out of the bus. His whereabouts are unknown.

Gregorio Morales Sosa of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party went to visit friends in Puerto Stroessner on 9 October but he was arrested and taken back to Asuncion. Yesterday's protest which was held in front of Moreales' house, located near the Friendship Bridge, was also attended by former Deputy Domingo Laino who had hurriedly returned from Germany to attend the rally.

MINEWORKERS, MILITARY POLICE CLASH; TWO KILLED

PY131658 Paris AFP in Spanish 2259 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 12 Oct (AFP) -- According to reports broadcast tonight by Rio de Janeiro radio stations, 2 people were killed, and 20 injured as a result of an armed clash last Saturday between mineworkers and military police at the Serra Pelada gold mine in the Amazon region.

Sources reported the mineworkers set fire to the Serra Pelada police precinct, the Serra Pelada trade union fund offices, and the quarters for the military policemen.

The reports disseminated by the Rio de Janeiro radio stations state that the causes of the armed clash, which so far caused 2 deaths and injured 20 mineworkers, remain unknown. Serra Pelada, which is located in southern Para state in the Brazilian Amazon region, is one of the world's largest open-pit gold mines. Thousands of garimpeiros (gold panners) work there.

ANGRA 1 NUCLEAR PLANT READY FOR OPERATION

PY141801 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Oct 86 p 3

[By Marcelo Beraba and Tales Faria]

[Excerpt] Angra 1 Nuclear Plant Chief Pedro Figueiredo, 41, announced at noon yesterday nuclear fuel tests at Angra 1 have been completed and only authorization by the National Nuclear Energy Commission [CNEN] is necessary for the plant to resume operations. Leakage of radioactive water occured at the Angra 1 nuclear plant on 30 September. The plant has been shut down since January of this year. During the tests the reactor operated at critical power (only 3 percent of its full power) and now that the tests have been completed the reactor has been turned off. However, it will be kept heated and ready to go into operation at any time. Once the CNEN authorization is received, Figueiredo noted, the plant could be supplying electricity within 2 days. [passage omitted]

ANGOLAN LEGISLATOR SUPPORTS ATLANTIC PACT IDEA

PY141156 Paris AFP in Spanish 2229 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Rio de Janiero, 13 Oct (AFP) -- Angolan legislator Lucio Lara today said in Rio de Janeiro that Angola supports the creation of a demilitarization pact for the South Atlantic because it will be an important step toward establishing peace in South Africa and ending apartheid.

Lucio Lara, first secretary of the Angolan People's National Assembly, is making a private visit to Brazil. He arrived this weekend in Rio de Janeiro from Buenos Aires where he attended the 16th Interparliamentary Union Congress. Lara said Angola supports the Brazilian initiative because it will benefit the entire African continent but it will not adopt a disarmament policy because of the undeclared war with South Africa.

Lara said: We are not the ones making war. We are defending ourselves from a war which is being imposed on us. He added that he hope the U.S. Senate sanctions imposed on South Africa will force them to stop their attack on Angola.

BRIEFS

NEW FIESP PRESIDENT -- Mario Amato was installed yesterday in Sao Paulo as the new president of the Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries (FIESP) [Summary] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Sep 86 p 1 PY]

JUNTA MEMBERS DISCUSS POLITICAL DIALOGUE AGENDA

PY150203 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] The members of the Government Junta have stated categorically that any political negotiation must be channeled through the executive branch in keeping with the guidelines that have been established regarding the electoral law and the political parties' law.

Admiral Jose Toribio Merino who stressed this point said this is also the belief of the other members of the Government Junta. Asked whether he reasserted that the president had to be informed in advance about any discussion or rapprochement between the opposition and Government Junta members, Adm Merino said:

[Begin recording] I have the right to talk with whomever I please, but I can not make decisions because as a member of the legislative branch that is not in my capacity. I make decisions regarding the laws that have been submitted to me. It is in this regard that all members of the Government Junta, who are located very near each other, are permanently in contact with many people who are interested in those issues being discussed by the Junta regarding the different laws. However, regarding the other issue, that is the present political situation, the president is the one who has the last word. However, this does not mean we are not allowed to hold a dialogue in order to learn about the views of others and so politicians may also know our views. [end recording]

Adm Merino said he believes the existence of an agenda for the political dialogue is a positive point.

[Begin Merino recording] I think all this is very necessary. We must first have an agenda before we can have a fruitful and positive dialogue [words indistinct] agenda. This agenda includes important issues that must be discussed, such as the political parties' law. If there is a dialogue with the interior minister, an agenda will have to be drafted. The final agenda may be amended several times in the future. [end recording]

General Fernando Matthei also expressed his agreement with the agenda issued by President Pinochet through Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia. Matthei said the rapprochement with the opposition sector is divided into two stages, any political negotiation must be carried out through Interior Minister Garcia, and must be based on the discussion of an agenda which now includes the electoral law and the political parties'law.

[Begin Matthei recording] We believe we must start to talk from the bottom up. In this regard I agree with the agenda issued by the interior minister who acted in keeping with presidential orders. I believe the talks that will eventually lead to negotiations must be channeled in this manner. However, any other talks, of a mutually informative nature that the members of the democratic opposition would like to hold with the menbers of the Government Junta, is entirely feasible and desirable. This will allow us to exchange information on our points of view. However, this does not mean we will be discussing issues that will lead to negotiations. [end recording]

Gen Matthei also categorically rejected the possibility of meeting with members of the National Workers Command [CNT] because this organization, he said, is nonexistent.

BOLIVIAN SEA OUTLET 'RAPPROCHEMENT' OBJECTIVE

PY141536 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 11 Oct 86 p C3

[Text] Bolivian Consul General Jorge Siles Salinas yesterday said the final objective of the rapprochement with Chile is to secure a sea outlet for Bolivia.

Siles indicated this goal was already expressed in the 1975 Charana Declaration.

He explained the issue of the Bolivian land locked situation will be discussed by the two foreign ministers and the issue is being prepared realistically and scientifically. Salinas added: "The two foreign Ministries are working on this issue and there will be talk about it at the appropriate time. There is no doubt all the points being studied are a means to that end."

Siles admitted there has been some disagreement over statements made on that subject but they have already been overcome.

Asked if the goal being sought by Bolivia is also being sought by Chile, the Bolivian consul said the sea outlet is an issue which basically interests Bolivia "but it is also a bilateral interest that should be furthered through the new policy that is being implemented and which is producing very good results."

The Bolivian consul made this statement at the conclusion of a long meeting with Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle to study the work which the commissions of the two countries will begin on 14 October in La Paz.

Siles said: "The Chilean commission is going at a very good time because there is good predisposition from both sides. Bolivia is waiting for the Chilean delegates so they may jointly work effectively and prepare an active program of rapprochement on various points."

PRC CULTURAL DELEGATION HEAD MEETS WITH DEL VALLE

PY102255 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Mobile Unit 16 report from the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle and PRC Vice Minister of Culture Song Muwen today met for almost 40 minutes at the Red Hall in the Foreign Ministry. After the meeting, the visitor said the talks with del Valle focused on the upcoming meeting of the PRC-Chilean cultural exchange program for 1987-88. Song Muwen said he is sure the visit by the delegation he heads will promote bilateral relations and friendship between the Chilean and PRC Governments and peoples. The group of PRC intellectuals will visit the 5th Region on 11 October. They are due to leave on 14 October.

In the meantime, it was reported that during a ceremony at the Thai Foreign Ministry in Bangkok, Chile and Thailand this morning signed an important technical-scientific cooperation agreement.

Signs Bilateral Agreement

PY132028 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Chilean Deputy Foreign Minister Sergio Covarrubias has stressed the importance of strengthening bilateral relations between Chile and the PRC during the signing of a new bilateral cultural agreement.

The signing ceremony was held shortly after noon today in the foreign ministry's Red Room at La Moneda Palace. In addition to Covarrubias, PRC Vice Minister of Culture Song Muwen was also present. The high-ranking PRC official heads a delegation that is visiting Chile in response to an invitation by Chilean authorities to attend the signing of this new bilateral cultural agreement.

During the ceremony, Lieutenant General Sergio Covarrubias delivered a speech in which he said those present at the ceremony are participants and witnesses of how two countries that are so geographically distant from each other, like Chile and the PRC, are successful in fulfilling their wish of strengthening their friendship and achieving greater rapprochement. Covarrubias said that as the world grows smaller because of improving communications systems, it becomes easier to achieve close relations between two countries that have generous peoples like those of the PRC and Chile.

SUBVERSION CONSOLIDATES MILITARY GOVERNMENT

PY101640 Paris AFP in Spanish 0444 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Talca, Chile, 9 Oct (AFP) -- Government Secretary General Francisco Cuadra today said the finding of an arsenal in the northern region of Chile and the frustrated attack against General Augusto Pinochet have consolidated the military government.

Speaking before 500 women in Talca, a city located at 260 km south of Santiago, Cuadra harshly criticized international Marxism and said that despite the dramatic nature of the two incidents, they showed in a crude manner a reality the government has been repeatedly denouncing.

Cuadra added that a thousand words could not have made opposition sectors accept the sincerity of our assertions. He confirmed that these incidents have allowed the government to confront, in a calmer manner than was possible at the beginning of this year, the challenges of 1989, which is the year established by the constitution as the end of Pinochet's presidential term.

Cuadra said the opposition is facing defeat and failure. Its plans have lost ground and the challenging tone used in the past 3 years is crumbling day by day. Cuadra said this failure is forcing the opposition to revise its most profound beliefs because an understanding can only be achieved after its strategy of civil disobedience, social mobilization and desire for ungovernability have been overcome.

GOVERNMENT ADMITS INABILITY TO FINANCE SATELLITE

PA112122 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Bogota -- The Government of President Virgilio Barco has admitted that Colombia by itself cannot finance a satellite costing nearly $500 million as would be necessary to enjoy the right to use a geostationary orbit. The country has already signed up for the use of the so-called Andean satellite at a lower cost. Minister of Communications Edmundo Lopez Gomez told the congress that the country must take advantage of this natural resource for the development of telephone and television service and other types of advanced communications.

Endorses EEC Plan For Satellite

PA151819 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 9 Oct 86 p 6-a

[By EL TIEMPO Reporter Ana R. Luque]

[Excerpts] Colombia has agreed with the EEC recommendation to launch a communications satellite with 24 transponders to be shared by the Andean countries, Communications Minister Edmundo Lopez Gomez announced to the Sixth Senate Commission, adding that Colombia will promote the idea. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Julio Londono Pardes said Colombia continues to struggle for the rights of the countries located under the geostationary orbit [as published]. He said their representatives on a United Nations work commission dealing with demarcation of orbits, plan to make a special effort to stop the countries trying to disperse the group.

The communications and foreign affairs ministers were cited by Senator Felix Salcedo Baldion to explain aspects regarding the defense of the segment on the geostationary orbit, including the possibility of launching a Colombian satellite, selling services to other nations, and also renting Intelsat channels. [passage omitted]

Communications Minister Lopez Gomez said it has only recently been learned that Esco, a subsidiary of the EEC, made the recommendation for a feasibility study on an Andean communications satellite.

He explained that four alternatives have been considered, to wit: a satellite of our won with 24 transponders called Condor 1; a satellite of our own with 12 transponders and the subsequent launching of one with 24 transponders called Condor 2; use of the available capacity of Intelsat; or use of such systems at the Brasilsat and Panasat.

According to Esco's study, the most viable project is that of Condor 1, which would cost approximately $480 million. This cost would be similar to that of the Satcol project, which was rejected for economic reasons. The satellite's signal would cover the entire region.

Lopez Gomez said the satellite's cost would be shared by the five Andean countries and this administration will make every effort to make this project a reality. He added these conclusions were reviewed by the members of the Association of Andean Telecommunications Enterprises last week and the Colombian participants will hold a meeting within the next few days. [passage omitted]

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS U.S.-USSR SUMMIT

PA141802 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Commenting on the Reagan-Gorbachev summit, Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Edgar Teran Teran said the peace process is a complex and long one and cannot be solved like a mathematical problem.

[Begin Teran recording] A meeting between the U.S. and USSR leaders has just ended. The two met to discuss the issue of disarmament. As Ecuador is a peaceful country, disarmament is a topic that interests it. We are interested in every aspect of disarmament, not only the aspects handled by the so-called superpowers but also those which must be handled by all countries.

Disarmament must be a world goal and should not only be discussed when President Reagan and Mr Gorbachev meet. This topic must be discussed when the plenipotentiaries and foreign ministers of all world countries meet. We need peace in Central America as well as peace in outer space.

The world has experienced a tremendous feeling of disappointment following this summit. I believe this feeling is unfair. The peace is a complex and long one and not something that can be solved like a mathematic problem or automatically. If the two heads of state of the superpowers were unable to reach an agreement on this issue during this meeting, Ecuador expresses its hope that they will continue to search until they have achieved a system of peace and security in which aggression can be eliminated as a cause of international conflict -- here I am not referring to aggression in a physical sense. We hope that this aggression will be resolved according to the law and that humankind can be ensured a firm and secure future. [end recording] [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

OIL PRICE RISES -- The price of Ecuadoran oil has risen to $12.30 per barrel as a response to a possible agreement on quotas made at the OPEC meeting under way in Geneva. The oil exported by our country reached $12.10 per barrel on 30 September. However, there is a trend for it to increase in early October because of the OPEC meeting and the possibility that it will conclude with a production ceiling for its members, thus permitting the price of crude to rise to $14 per barrel in the world market. [Summary] [Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 86 PA]

PIT-CNT RELEASE COMMUNIQUE ON AMNESTY

PY101242 Paris AFP in Spanish 1616 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Montevideo, 9 Oct (AFP) -- The Uruguayan labor unions today called for unity against any attempt to disrupt the law or interfere with court actions in cases related to violations of human rights during the last military regime.

The Interunion Workers Plenum-National Convention of Workers [PIT-CNT] issued a communique stating that in order to strengthen democracy through a true process of national pacification, truth and the justice must prevail. The PIT-CNT also demanded a simultaneous implementation of the economic solutions the country requires for its modernization and development.

The communique released by the left-wing union was a reaction to the senate's rejection of two bills aimed at giving a congressional solution to the issue of violations of human rights. The first bill, submitted by the government, proposed an amnesty for military men and policemen charged with violating human rights, while the second one, drafted by the centrist National Party, advocated trying those guilty of the most serious crimes such as murder, rape, and kidnappings.

The rejection of both bills, which will not prevent further negotiations, left the investigation of some 40 cases presented after the democratic government was installed on 1 March 1985, in the hands of the civil courts.

Communist Statement

PY140242 Montevideo LA HORA in Spanish 4 Oct 86 p 2

["Text" of statement entitled "With Freedom I Shall Neither Offend Nor Fear Anyone," issued by the Uruguayan Communist Party on 3 October in Montevideo]

[Text] For 19 months now we have lived in democracy, trying to exercise our restored rights with serenity and prudence, but also with firmness.

This is the goal for which we and the entire people have struggled. This is the goal for which we have suffered, for which we have paid a very high price of dead, tortured, exiled, and missing people.

This tragic decade has left unhealed wounds in society and in the nation's moral conscience. Such wounds are very painful and, more important, very dangerous.

First, the serious problem of those who are responsible for human rights violations, and of those who committed all types of crimes after usurping power and violating the law and the Constitution remains unresolved.

A democratic society that has restored the state of law cannot and should not tolerate the immunity agreed upon by the criminals and tyrants.

Society cannot tolerate this because "those who enjoy immunity today" can become "those who stage a coup in the future," encouraged by the weakness of the democratic men who failed to enforce the law and the Constitution that they restored.

In fact, to be strong and to become consolidated, a democracy must meet two essential conditions: On the one hand, it must be supported and respected by the people, who should feel and realize that the law and democratic institutions can preserve freedom and justice; and the other, democracy must use the law to resolutely fight the enemies of freedom -- those who want to undermine it, and those who want to usurp power to impose tyranny and dictatorship.

The immunity that the executive branch has proposed and wholeheartedly defended contradicts those two conditions. This is why we deem it negative and dangerous to the quest for peace and to the consolidation of democracy.

This is why we have engaged in debates, and this is why we have expressed our opinion following standard democratic procedures. We will never regret doing so. On the contrary, we are deeply proud of our people's noble reaction, because it has reflected their increasingly strong democratic convictions.

The immunity draft bill was defeated in the Senate. The social military institutions and the generals of the military government process are now exercising mounting pressure and releasing communiques.

Those who were in power when the above crimes were committed, that is, those who for 12 years ordered most of the political, economic, and military actions that cast so many peaceful families into mourning, now claim nothing less than the right to repeat all that. Moreover, they do not want any legal restrictions. They say to date that "democracy, as such, is not an asset. "This is very serious.

They justify all their crimes as if we were still in the tragic period of the dictatorship. They depict such crimes as if they were achievements and deeds.

Their objective is very clear: They want to frighten the people and awaken fear. This is the only thing they can do, because they do not have a single justification. Through fear, they want to exert influence on the resolution of the complex problem of human rights violations.

If the people tolerate this blackmail and refrain from expressing their reasons with fervent feelings, serenity, and firmness, they will lose a battle and democracy will be weakened.

If today we allow this sector, which is coming out of the dark, to establish the rules of democracy, we will be opening the doors to the shadows of the recent past, which can thus mortgage our institutions.

Therefore, today, as always, we must firmly and calmly stand by our principles.

We cannot tolerate insults and attacks from the National Party, whose members should have given their reasons and should have explained to us and to the people why they disagree with the observations that the Broad Front legal experts made on the draft bill debated in the Senate.

The Navy Club pact will not favor political debate. Actually, the pact is of very little use now.

The Broad Front has displayed neither animosity nor prejudice against the draft bill sponsored by the National Party. The Front analyzed it impartially from the viewpoint of its lawyers and lawmakers, and reached serious and sound conclusions, which were respectfully presented to National Party lawmakers. We are still waiting for an oral or written answer. But what have we received instead? A shower of attacks, insults, lessons on political tactics, and lot a arrogance.

But we are not nervous.

Freedom, democracy, truth, and justice are too important to be taken as the cheap objectives of electoral moves or petty political campaigns.

We would prefer to let others engage in such behavior.

Meanwhile, we remain firm and calm.

Political Deadlock

PY141441 Paris AFP in Spanish 0002 GMT 14 Oct 86

[By Claudio Paolillo]

[Text] Montevideo, 13 Oct (AFP) -- The possibility that Congress may be dissolved as a way to break the deadlock over human-rights violations committed by military officers during the de facto government, has become a topic of political debate. A spokesman for the governing Colorado Party (liberal) told AFP today that the dissolution of Congress and the call for new legislative elections could be a way to overcome the political deadlock.

Nobody can predict what will happen, progovernment Senator Eduardo Paz Aguirre said. He then added that he does not discard the possibility that President Julio Maria Sanguinetti may decide to temporarily suspend legislative activities and call new Congressional elections. Paz Aguirre admitted that he does not know whether the situation will get to that point, and expressed his hope that the country can be spared such a traumatic experience. He said, however, that the Colorado Party (which now is in a minority in both Congressional houses) could be interested in obtaining a solid majority through the new elelctions.

The Uruguyan Constitution empowers the president to dissolve Congress and to call new legislative elections whenever less than a three-fifths majority of congressmen decides to censure a Cabinet minister and the president resolves to maintain him in his post. The opposition -- made up by the National (Blanco) Party (centrist), Broad Front (leftist), and Civic Union (Catholic) -- controls less than three-fifths of the votes in the General Assembly (maximum congressional body), and thus the above-mentioned consitutional provision could be applied.

Broad Front Senator Reinaldo Gargano warned today that the interior minister could be interrogated and censured by Congress if the military refuses to appear before civilian judges in connection with reported cases of human-rights violations. The leftist legislator said that if the situation gets to that point, the call for new legislative elections will be appropriate, because the country cannot coexist with the Executive Branch -- to which the military belongs -- disobeying the Judiciary Branch.

Interior Minister Antonio Marchesano reaffirmed today that the government will not discard the idea of amnesty for the military, but declined to comment on the attitude he would take should the military refuse to respond to summons by civil courts. Minister Marchesano said that we would have to see how things develop before we can decide on the attitude we will take. Marchesano did not discard the idea of dissolving Congress and calling for new legislative elections to resolve the issue, but noted that speaking about this possibility at this time is speculation.

Within the National Party, the option of calling new legislative elections was handled more cautiously, and one of the party's outstanding senators, Guillermo Garcia Costa, limited himself to saying that such a way out is constitutionally feasible.

Blanco Party Senator Gonzalo Aguirre warned that, should the military be in contempt of court, the problem will not only affect the president, but the other branches of the government as well. He said that the problem will not only be that the judiciary itself will be held in contempt of court, but also that Congress will be compelled to make the president and his ministers accountable for their political responsiblity.

Political circles assure that the military are determined not to appear before civil judges if they are summoned for questioning in connection with one of the 40 cases of abduction, torture, rape, murder, and missing persons that have been reported to court.

Probably this month the Supreme Court will pronounce judgment on the jurisdiction dispute that has been filed by military judges who contend that the reported cases fall within their jurisdiction.

Observers believe that a legislative election called under present circumstances would turn into some sort of plebiscite on human-rights crimes committed during the military regime. These observers add that very likely there will be a polarization of positins during the pre-election campaign.

ALGERIAN PRESIDENT BENDJEDID MEET OFFICIALS

PY111800 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0930 GMT 11 Oct 86

[News conference with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid; date and place not given; Bendjedid answers questions with superimposed translation -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] After meeting with President Sanguinetti, Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, and the Uruguayan charge d'affaires in Algeria, President Bendjedid told the press about his interest in strengthening ties between Uruguay and Algeria:

[Begin recording] [Bendjedid] We have friendly relations with Uruguay, and I am here to strengthen them, and to study the prospects for cooperation with our country. This is the reason for my visit to Uruguay: It is part of Algeria's policy to strengthen ties of cooperation, mainly in the field of economics, without considering differneces that might exist.

[Reporter] What about cultural cooperation...?

[Bendjedid] Cooperation in all fields -- cultural, scientific, and economic. Cooperation agreements in all possible fields will be welcomed by Algeria.

[Reporter] What are the main issues in the economic field?

[Bendjedid] It is very difficult to say. To say which sectors will be favored, we must analyze the Uruguayan and Algerian trade possibilities.

These were President Chandli Bendjedid's remarks after he left La Libertad, the official seat of government.

The Algerian president next visited Congress, where he met Vice President Enrique Tarigo, and addresed the congressmen who had gathered especially for the occasion. Last night, President Bendjedid was greeted at Government House by the diplomats accredited to Uruguay. The visiting president's agenda includes a visit, with his entourage, to the Plaza de la Independencia, where he will place a wreath at the Artigas Monument, and where Municipal Intendant Jorge Luis Elizalde will present Bendjedid with the keys to the city. Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, accompanied by his Uruguayan counterpart, will install the mixed commission on trade exchange.

The Algerian delegation will resume its official activities at Government House at 0800 13 October, when both presidents will sign the bilateral agreements they reach during the talks. These agreements will be prepared this weekend by high-ranking officials and experts of the two countries.

After the protocol ceremonies at 0900, the Algerian president and his entourage will leave the Carrasco International Airport en route to Brazil.

Activities, Addresses

LD120253 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, visited the town hall of Montevideo on the 2d day of his official visit to Uruguay, where he was given the key to the city. Before this, the mayor of Montevideo gave a welcome speech in which he mentioned the friendship linking the two countries. In his reply to the mayor, the president reiterated the importance Algeria gives to the friendship between Algeria and Uruguay, noting that this friendship goes back to the period of the liberation struggle which was carried out by the Algerian people. He also praised the feeling of solidarity with which Uruguay views the Algerian revolution. Uruguay was the first state to open its doors to the representatives of our revolution. The first office of the FLN opened in 1956 and was then covering all the countries of Latin America. The president pointed out that economic cooperation between the two countries has not yet reached the level to which both countries aspire, noting that his visit will contribute a new impulse to this cooperation. He expressed his thanks to President Sanguinetti and to the people of Uruguay for the warm welcome which he and his delegation received. President Chadli Bendjedid earlier visited the statue of the hero Jose Ortega, the independence leader of the country. He was accompanied by an Algerian delegation and laid a wreath at the hero's tomb.

Enrique Iglesias, the foreign minister of Uruguay, made a statement to Algerian journalists, at the beginning of which he mentioned that the visit of President Chadli Bendjedid has great significance and that he views Algeria as a third world country which carries out a determined action in order to establish a more just new world economic order. He then mentioned that his country was one of the first to recognize the FLN and that it enthusiastically supported the FLN's struggle for Algeria's independence. He also pointed out Uruguay's standpoints on the most important international issues. In this respect, he strongly condemned the apartheid regime, and expressed the support of his country for all the UN resolutions issued in this regard, and its readiness to implement the sanctions decided by the international community against Pretoria. He also stated Uruguay's determination to continue to give necessary support to the Namibian people. The foreign minister reiterated that Uruguay supports the rights of the Saharan and the Palestinian peoples to self-determination and independence. After dealing with the political situation in Central America and his country's efforts to establish peace in this vital part of the world, as well as the problem of Latin America's foreign debts, he pointed out the importance of South-South cooperation through strengthening political relations and the multiplication of contacts among the third world countries. [passage omitted]

Bilateral Cooperation

LD122020 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Excerpt] It is the 3d day of President Bendjedid's visit to Uruguay and it has been characterized by a continuation of political conversations and an enlarged tete-a-tete by the respective delegations. Foreign Minister Taleb Ibrahimi had talks with his Uruguay counterpart Enrique Iglesias, and the members of the two delegations joined in these talks. This session enabled the two ministers to examine bilateral cooperation, and to review the current international situation. The two delegations decided to set up a joint commission with the task of identifiying areas where cooperation can be increased. The commission will meet in the next few days. Cooperation in the cultural sphere also attracted the two ministers' attention, and an agreement on bilateral cultural exchanges will be signed shortly. In addition, the Montevideo press, just like the Uruguayan leaders, echoes to a great extent the mutual desire to develop the two countries' relations.

Joint Declaration Signed

PY140252 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] President Julio Maria Sanguinetti signed several agreements with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid after the 4-day visit made by the Algerian president to Uruguay.

The signing of a joint declaration means that the visit developed into an environment of friendship, cordiality, and understanding, and that the meeting between the two official delegations covered important world issues as well as cooperation and trade between the two countries. The 10-page declaration says that President Chadli Bendjedid invited Uruguayan President Julio Sanguinetti to make a state visit to Algeria and that the Uruguayan president accepted the invitation, which will be arranged through diplomatic channels.

Regarding the agreements, the two presidents agreed to study possible projects of technical cooperation by exchanging experiences and technical knowledge of mutual interest. Realizing the need to develop mutual knowledge of the habits and lifestyles of their people, the two presidents agreed to intensify and develop artistic and cultural exchanges. In order to do this, the two presidents agreed to consider the establishment of a mixed commission for cooperation and cultural exchange.

IGLESIAS WARNS OF 'DIPLOMATIC VACUUM' IN REGION

PY101504 Paris AFP in Spanish 0501 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Montevideo, 9 Oct (AFP) -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias stated today in Montevideo that a diplomatic vacuum would be catastrophic for Central America, and therefore, the continued action of Contadora and its support group is absolutely necessary.

The foreign minister admitted that the situation in that region is aggravated, and although the mediation process has not yet ended, the paths for dialogue in many aspects have been closed. Iglesias said that the Contadora Group -- comprising Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela -- and the support group -- comprising Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay -- make up the only diplomatic fulcrum existing today in the world working to end this conflict.

While all other settlement is based on the use of force, Contadora still seeks the use of diplomatic channels, which leads to the negotiating table and not to armed conflict, he stated.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES ECONOMY, CENTRAL AMERICA

PM101519 Madrid YA in Spanish 7 Oct 86 p 12

[Interview with Venezuelan President Lusinchi by "R.D.A.": date, place, not given]

[Text] ["R.D.A."] [expansion unknown] Do you agree with the SELA proposal that each country can pay off its foreign debt with a percentage of the foreign currency it earns with its exports?

[Lusinchi] Venezuela has maintained in all relevant forums and bodies -- in particular, within the Cartagena consensus which comprises 11 Latin American countries, for which the foreign debt is a crucial problem -- that the debt should be resolved in a spirit of political realism; we have maintained that the best way to meet external financial commitments is on the basis of growth of the economy and its general development.

["R.D.A."] What measures should be adopted with respect to the problem of unemployment, which affects all countries, and what measures is your government implementing?

[Lusinchi] In a situation of adjustment to new social realities, the state has the responsibility for preserving social welfare and coexistence among all sections of society. My government has placed emphasis on social policy linked to efforts to encourage economic recovery and to seek an internal consensus aimed at encouraging collective effort; government, employers, and workers are thus contributing their share of efforts to minimize as far as possible the effects of this adjustment and supporting those measures which, in the particular context of Venezuela, are aimed at safeguarding and expanding employment and improving social conditions in the labor sphere.

["R.D.A."] In what way could the problem posed in Nicaragua between Sandinists and "Contras" be reduced or resolved in order to prevent the crisis from spreading in the region?

[Lusinchi] One of the Contadora Group's main aims has been the promotion of dialogue and the processes of national reconciliation in Central America. These are, of course, principles which should have particular validity in the case of Nicaragua, where violence and armed clashes are causing obvious concern in the region. We can see no alternative to the opening of talks between the Sandinist government and the so-called "Contras," which should take place in an atmosphere of political pluralism and without foreign interventions.

["R.D.A."] Could observance of the Carter-Torrijos treaties strengthen relations between North and South, united or divided by the Panama Canal?

[Lusinchi] We expect full observance of those treaties, of indisputable historic importance, which will restore to the Panamanians full sovereignty over their canal. We refuse to believe an attempt will be made in any way under shameful pretexts to block that process. Observance of the Carter-Torrijos treaties is clearly of great importance in the sphere of U.S.-Latin American relations.

Latin American Unity [subhead]

["R.D.A."] What has been the Venezuelan contribution to regional integration, from Bolivar to the government you head?

[Lusinchi] Bolivar's ideal of Latin American unity is a precept of indisputable importance in the orientation of our foreign policy; it is a principle which is embodied in our constitution and which all democratic governments, including the one I head, have emphatically upheld. The ideal of integration has evolved in the course of time, and thus, nowadays it has a largely economic basis. My government is committed, despite the difficulties, to reactiviating the Andean Group, revitalizing the LADI [expansion unknown], strengthening the coordination effected within the SELA, and maintaining and, as far as possible, intensifying the ties of bilateral cooperation, with emphasis on our Caribbean neighbors.

["R.D.A."] Do you believe the bilateral agreements between Venezuela and Spain on trade and the validity of university degrees, investments, and health can be extended or improved?

[Lusinchi] I believe there are always prospects for promoting bilateral relations in the various areas of common interest. Hence, I believe that, if necessary, we could undertake a revision of the existing instruments of cooperation and bilateral trade in order to make them more effective and to adjust them to the new realities.

PRESIDENT LUSINCHI TO MEET PORTUGUESE OFFICIALS

For reportage on President Jaime Lusinchi's scheduled official 3-day visit to Portugal, including his meetings with President Mario Soares and Prime Minister Silva, see the 14 October edition of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

GOVERNMENT SUBMITS DEBT RESTRUCTURING PROGRAM

FL142356 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2150 GMT 14 Oct 86

[By correspondent Roberto Gonzalez Perez]

[Text] New York, 14 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The government of Mexico today submitted to commercial banks a program restructuring $60.2 billion of its foreign debt, most of whose capital it should begin to liquidate beginning in the years 2005 and 2006.

The proposed restructuring involves three separate but interrelated financings: $8.8 billion requested between 1983 and 1984; a portion of $43.7 billion which include 87 different agreements of the public sector, as well as $6 billion of fresh funds and $1.7 billion more in contingency funds, in case Mexico's economic growth falters in the beginning of 1987.

Considered to be one of the most ambitious restructuring programs of Mexico's foreign debt, the government also proposes that the $950 millilon it should have paid on 1 October 1985 -- whose payment was postponed because of the earthquakes that affected Mexico in the month of September -- be liquidated in 24 payments, one every 3 months, beginning in 1989. This program submitted to the committee of 13 international banks by Under Secretary Suarez Davila, forces Mexico to pay an average of $10 billion annually in interst ($50.5 billion in the next 5 years), assuming the foreign debt will amount to $108.5 billion by the end of 1987.

The Mexican proposal specifies that the total of the $60.2 billion referred to has been combined under the same interest rate: 13/16 of 1 percent based on London's Interbanking Rate (Libor), which represents half of the margin of profit previously agreed to and amounts to a saving of $230 million annually for Mexico.

SECRETARY COMMENTS ON USSR TRADE RELATIONS

FL141744 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0345 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Commerce and Industrial Development Secretary Hector Hernandez Cervantes has indicated that favorable international economic conditions are needed for trade to resume its growth booster role. He said this should be the basic path for the fulfillment of international financial commitments.

At the opening of the fourth meeting of the Mexico-USSR Joint Commission for Trade and Economic Cooperation being held in this capital, the official reiterated that developing economies cannot indefinitely continue to be net capital exporters.

Hernandez Cervantes indicated that politicallly, the possibility of an East-West confrontation has made many developing countries' problems difficult to understand because of unfair and unequal situations and not because of alignment with either stands.

As head of the Mexican delegation, the trade secretaryt sustained that Mexico is observing with great concern the continuous manifestations of world crises which have an effect in the economy and in increased industrialized countries' protectionist practices.

The continuous deterioration of developing countries has resulted in virtually no financial resources, high interest rates, and the drastic fall of prices with a mid-term recovery period, he noted.

Hernandez Cervantes reasserted that social cooperation between Mexico and the USSR needs an adequate boost and that Soviet enterprises and organizations and Mexican private and public sectors need expeditious and competitive financial insturments to promote trade even in times of foreign currency shortages.

The Mexican commerce secretary noted that trade agreements are sought in industrial projects such as copper foundry, iron and steel works, and joint manufacture of tractors.

During the Mexico-USSR meeting, in which Soviet Foreign Minister Boris Ivanovich Aristov is participating, trade between the two countries will be discussed and analyzed, as well as the possibilities of increasing the trade balance with trade of raw materials, machinery, and manufactured goods.

SEPULVEDA TO HOLD TALKS ON ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

FL100231 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0138 GMT 9 Oct 86

[By correspondent Yazmin Ross]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 8 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican and Argentine Governments have decided to create a joint commission to evaluate the possibilities of Mexican enterprises participating in the construction of a pipeline on Argentine territory.

The announcement was formally made by the new Argentine ambassador to Mexico, Roberto Tomasini, shortly before departing for Mexico City where he will present his credentials to Mexican President Miguel De la Madrid.

The government of Raul Alfonsin is particularly interested in the construction of a Loma de la Lata-Bahia Blanca gas pipeline in Buenos Aires, which would be approximately 1,600 km in length. [passage omitted]

Negotiations for this enterprise will be finalized on 23 and 24 October when Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor visits Buenos Aires.

The Mexican diplomat will head the delegation which will discuss increasing trade relations with Argentina within the joint bilateral commission.

Sepulveda Amor will briefly visit Brasilia and Montevideo to participate in a second round of talks on Mexico's participation in the economic integration agreement signed by the governments of Jose Sarney, Raul Alfonsin, and Julio Maria Sanguinetti, presidents of Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay, respectively. [passage omitted]

PRI ELECTS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PRESIDENT

PA101239 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Dr Jorge de la Vega Dominguez is the best guarantee to maintain the majority party in power and on the road toward the top, asserted Adolfo Lugo Verduzco yesterday when he revealed his resignation from the post of PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party] national leader. Likewise, Dr De la Vega Dominguez said upon assuming the presidency of the PRI's National Executive Committee [CEN] that his party members will elect their candidate to the Presidency of the republic within the term indicated by the electoral calendar, not before or after.

Dr Jorge de la Vega Dominguez was sworn in tonight as new president of the CEN, replacing Dr Adolfo Lugo Verduzco, during the PRI's special national council at El Bosque Theater. Gen German Corona del Rosal, former CEN president, administered Dr De la Vega Dominguez the oath after receiving the approval of the party's three sectors. The new president of the CEN said:

[Begin De la Vega recording] Yes, I swear. [shouts, applause] [end recording]

Shortly before the ceremony, Gen Corona del Rosal said many former CEN presidents like him would have liked to conclude their term as Dr Adolfo Lugo Verduzco has done, because he was constantly praised throughout the party's special national council. He said Lugo Verduzco had duly fulfilled his task. All the PRI national, state, and district leaders, as well as state governors, former national presidents, and distinguished PRI members were present.

Dr Jorge de la Vega Dominguez was confirmed as new CEN president at 2038. During his speech, he said Mexico's political strength is based on national unity, and we will advocate the efforts to defend social stability; keep the road toward an economic recovery open; heed demands for employment and food; and increase productivity and efficiency in the industrial sector.

Dr De la Vega Dominguez offered his unconditional support to the president of the republic; he also asked his party members to reassert its status as a majority, democratic, developing, and progress party; and he mentioned the presidential succession.

[Begin De la Vega recording] The PRI will elect its presidential candidate within the term indicated by the electoral calendar, not before or after. [applause] We will be scrupulously responsible and punctual in this internal process, the most important event every 6 years. We will act without haste and in due time, because we know very well the meaning of party discipline and how it helps safeguard national political stability. [end recording]

Referring to youth, he said he does not like to manipulate them with demagoguery because young people represent the nation's vital force. He stated national unity, sovereignty, indepedence, and freedom have never been risked for the sake of an alleged renewal. Nearing the end of his speech, Dr De la Vega Dominguez asked everyone to strengthen the PRI's moral and political integrity and actions; strengthen their support to President Miguel de la Madrid; and defend the nation's supreme interests. The PRI's secretary general had not been elected by the time the special national council concluded.

MILITARY STUDIES PLAN FOR GENERAL STAFF INCREASE

PA131710 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 13 Oct 86 pp 1, 27

[Text] This weekend, the military high command studied a plan to increase the number of General Staff members and decided to promote the majors with the most seniority.

Reports gathered by EXTRA from reliable sources said the majors who have the best possibilities of being promoted to lieutenant colonels are: Aristides Hassan, Fernando Quesada, Aristides Valdonedo, Gerardo Garcia, and Jose Maria Serrano.

EXTRA has learned that many majors are hoping for a promotion, but only those with seniority will be promoted at this time.

Should the number of General Staff members be increased, the National Defense Forces' General Staff would have a total of 26 members.

More promotions could occur within the armed institution after at least seven officers meet their years-in-service requirements. Among those officers who will soon retire are: Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, chief of General Staff; Colonel Marcos Justines Fernandez, National Defense Force G-4; Colonel Angel Mina Justiniani, chief of Economic Services; Lieutenant Colonel Eugenio Corro, chief of War Materiel Services; Lietuenant Colonel Rogelio Alba, chief of National Defense Forces Joint Committee; Lieutenant Colonel Eros Ramiro Cal, inspector of National Defense Forces; and Lieutenant Colonel Jose Santos Motta.

EXTRA also knows that Brigadier General Manuel Antonio Noriega will have completed 25 years of active and uninterrupted service in approximately 90 days -- as will Colonel Bernardo Barrera, G-2 of General Staff; and Lieutenant Colonel Leonidas Macias, chief of Panama Police.

LANDSLIDES RESTRICT CANAL TRAFFIC ONE WAY

PA150325 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0235 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Panama City, 14 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Panama Canal Commission has restricted the traffic through the waterway while cleaning and dredging operations are carried out to remove the sediment and rocks that slid into the canal during recent rains.

Ships with a draft in excess of 11.8 meters were not allowed to cross the waterway today and traffic was only allowed in one direction through the most affected area.

The rains that have fallen in Panama during the last week caused a landslide in the canal's narrowest area, close to Cerro de Oro at Gaillard Cut, or Culebra Cut, which is only 154 meters wide. The zone affected by the landslide is on the eastern side of Culebra Cut, north of the Pedro Miguel Locks.

A Panama Canal Commission spokesman told ACAN-EFE that the dredging operations will continue throughout the night in an attempt to restore the traffic to normal tomorrow. According to the source, only two ships have been affected by the landslide, but the full effect has not yet been calculated.

The last landslide in the Panama Canal occurred in 1974, precisely on 10 October, and it was also due to the heavy rains which usually fall at this time of the year. On that occasion, the dredging operations lasted 3 weeks, and mainly affected the area of Culebra Cut.

Culebra Cut, which is 16 meters long, is also the point where the canal's banks -- Cerro de Oro and Cerro del Contratista -- reach the highest point over sea level, approximately 96 meters.

MOLIRENA, ALIPO PARTIES COMBINE FORCES

PA141814 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 8 Oct 86 p 9

["Manifesto" addressed to the nation, issued by Molirena and ALIPO political parties in David, Chiriqui on 4 October]

[Text] The Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement (MOLIRENA) and the Popular Liberal Alliance (ALIPO). Considering:

1. That it is necessary to offer the country alternatives of hope and leadership to overcome the economic, political, social, and moral crisis it is currently facing.

2. That both political movements have similar programs and a common ideology inspired by the principles of modern, social, democratic, and progressive liberalism.

3. That both parties firmly believe in the dignity and equality of the human race, in political pluralism, in the full implementation of individual and social rights, and in liberty as man's highest quality.

4. That ALIPO and MOLIRENA agree that there is an undeniable political need to build an efficient platform of action to achieve the country's true democratization and a more just and prosperous society.

RESOLVED:

I. The ALIPO and MOLIRENA will unite efforts to form a broad political movement aimed at recovering democracy and civilian status during the difficult times the country is facing.

II. That in order to achieve this the ALIPO has decided to join with the MOLIRENA in accordance with MOLIRENA laws.

III. That the MOLIRENA recognizes the ALIPO as an affiliate as of the signing of this agreement.

Given in the city of David, Chiriqui Province, on 4 October 1986.

[Signed] Alfredo Ramirez
Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement (MOLIRENA)

Dario Pitti Serrano
Popular Liberal Alliance (ALIPO)

This is a faithful copy of the original.

Dr Plutarco Arrocha
Undersecretary General of MOLIRENA

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE ANNOUNCES TRIP, REQUESTS DEBT MORATORIUM

PA142208 Paris AFP in Spanish 2052 GMT 14 Oct 86

[By Ana Cristina Hasbun]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 14 Oct (AFP) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte has announced he will soon leave the country to go "from door to door" requesting economic assistance to alleviate the most urgent needs of the country, and to rebuild what was destroyed by last Friday's earthquake. [passage omitted]

Duarte expressed his confidence that he will attain a moratorium on the foreign debt, calculated by official sources at approximately $1 billion, because his countryis experiencing the most serious economic crisis of its history after sustaining an internal war that has lasted over 6 years.

Most of the money is owed to multilateral development organizations such as the IDB, the World Bank, and the IBRD [International Bank of Reconstruction and Development].

"Because El Salvador has always fulfilled its duties, we would be a good client for a moratorium. If they grant us the moratorium, fine; if they do not, we will seek other solutions," Duarte said. "I will go from door to door and ask our friends to increase their assistance as circumstances allow," especially the United States and Europe, Duarte added. [passage omitted]

The government called upon productive sectors politically distant from the government and still unwilling to offer immediate cooperation, which according to some political observers could consolidate the Christian Democratic government.

However, Duarte placed the distribution of the international assistance sent to the government after the earthquake under the responsibility of private enterprise, an action that several political observers view as "an attempt to reconcile differences." [passage omitted]

VENCEREMOS CEASES BATTLE REPORTS DURING TRUCE

PA141542 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Radio Venceremos will not be providing any military reports for the duration of the truce decreed by the FMLN General Command. However, we will report repressive and terrorist actions carried out by the Duartist Armed Forces. In this regard, we have received the following report:

The evening of Saturday, 4 October, a soldier from the Arce Battalion threw a grenade at a Jucuapa brothel, killing a resident of Las Marias Canton, Jucuapa Municipality, Usulutan Department.

The establishment's owner lost both legs and died later. Another man, identified as Daniel Alfaro, is in serious condition. There are reports another two persons were injured as a result of the criminal action committed by the soldier from one of the criminal battalions of the Duartist Army. The Arce Battalion is under the command of Colonel Mauricio Estaben, a killer of workers, of companera Janet Samour, and hundreds of Salvadorans.

VENCEREMOS URGES CITIZENS TO OPPOSE U.S. POLICY

PA132146 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Statement issued by the FMLN General Command in El Salvador on 9 October]

[Text] The EPS downing of the U.S. made C-123 plane in Nicaragua on 5 October reveals the complicity of Jose Napoleon Duarte and the puppet Armed Forces high command in the criminal war of aggression the U.S. Government is waging against the brother people of Nicaragua. The sole survivor of the downed plane, a U.S. Army officer and Vietnam veteran, admitted he is a military adviser sent to el Salvador by the U.S. Government. He also said the plane, loaded with weapons and war materiel for the contra mercenaries financed by the Reagan administration, took off from El Salvador. he added that since month of July, he has participated in four similar missions.

Among the documents recovered from the four crewmen are their Salvadoran Air Force identification cards signed by General Bustillo and (other) high ranking Salvadoran officers. These documents are irrefutable proof of the murderous complicity of the Christian Democratic Party leadership -- Duarte, Vides Casanova, Blandonm Flores Lima, Lopez Nuila, Bustillo, and other officers -- with the CIA mercenaries.

This is not a new plan. Two Cuban [word indistinct] Osvaldo Hernandez and Eugenio Rojas Navas, also captured in Nicaraguan territory, said they received military training at the Ilopango Base. The small, thin mask that covered Duarte's government and the high command's face has fallen. They will not continue to fool anyone. They have proven what they are before the eyes of people; instruments of the U.S. Government and traitors of our people and Central American peoples who want a political solution and peace for El Salvador and Central America. In view of these facts, the FMLN states:

1. It condemns the participation of the government and the puppet military chiefs of our country in the dirty war the U.S. Goernment has unleashed against the brother people of Nicaragua.

2. It urges the Salvadoran people, rural and urban, trade and social organizations, political parties, universities, churches, profesionals and students, active and retired soldiers who have not sold themselves, Salvadoran patriots without distinction of social class, profession, religion, or politics, to condemn Duarte's and the high command's shameful servility to the U.S. aggressive government, thereby betraying the Central American peoples, and to reaffirm their determination to rescue our national independence and defend the right to self-determination of the Nicaraguan people attacked by the yankee imperialism.

3. We reiterate our military and combatant solidarity for the Sandinist poeople and government by increasing our struggle against Jose Napoleon Duarte's counterinsurgency government and its [words indistinct] puppets supported and fed by the yankee imperialists.

Leaders, members, FMLN military chiefs and combatants: We have a revolutionary and Central American commitment to defend the Sandinist people's revolution. The revolutionary cause of the Nicaraguan people is also our cause, and we shall defend it with the same passion and ardor with which we struggle today to see our homeland free.

United to fight until final glory. Revolution or death, we will win!

El Salvador, 9 October 1986

FMLN General Command

GUATEMALA

CEREZO TO ASK EEC FOR INCREASED COOPERATION

PA111912 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo stated today in Brussels that he will ask the EEC to increase its cooperation in the development sphere. Cerezo said at a news conference: My first objective was to try to explain how the consolidation of democracy in my country is progressing. There has been much violence and many conflicts, he said. We must develop the process to achieve a real democracy. We must create political stability in our country, he added.

Cerezo, who arrived in Brussels last night, met with reporters after meeting with members of the EEC'S Executive Committee, in particular, with Claude Cheysson, who is in charge of EEC relations with developing nations.

Cerezo said that his government is trying to reach agreements with other Central American governments to avoid conflicts that may cause the war to spread. Violence is a serious obstacle to our efforts in Central America, he said.

Cerezo noted that two concepts have guided him in his talks with the EEC: a request for an increase in bilateral cooperation to consolidate development, and the achievement of regional cooperation to promote area integration. This may lead to a nonviolent solution to the conflicts in Central America, Cerezo said.

Victor Garcia, a Guatemalan who left the country during the rule of the previous regime, spoke at the news conference. He told Cerezo he feared for his life if he returned to Guatemala. Cerezo replied there had been no disappearances or summary executions in Guatemala this year, and that the best way for Garcia to confirm that freedom exists in the country is to return.

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES U.S. REGIONAL POLICY

PA140053 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Editorial: "We are Treated Like Guinea Pigs"]

[Text] Reagan's senile paranoia seems to overcome all of U.S. imperialism's hurdles. One of the aspects in this worrisome situation is that Central America has now become the main laboratory for a new strategy being prepared by the U.S. Armed Forces, based on what they call a low-intensity conflict. This is an overall counterrevolutionary war doctrine. The U.S. strategists assert they will consider the strategy of a low-intensity conflict, successful if the pro-U.S. forces in El Salvador and Nicaragua triumph, or are about to triumph, when the Reagan adminstration concludes in January 1989. This means that we will have to face the threat of the old president's crazy impulses for 2 more years!

Washington officials have stated that the Central American conflict represents an ideal laboratory because El Salvador and Nicaragua represent the two aspects of the strategy. In other words, they provide support to a puppet government -- like Jose Napoleon Duarte's government -- and pro-U.S. mercenary forces, respectively. Consequently, the Central Americans have become some kind of guinea pigs so the tycoons of the great military-industrial complex in Washington may test their new strategies, deadly weapons, deals with politickers and other local lackeys who are always ready to extend their hands and bend over backwards.

Those engaged in this macabre game do not care at all about our people's destiny or their struggle to overcome the centuries-old problems of underdevelopment and dependency. To hell with the enormous cost in lives, cripples, widows, orphans, destruction, blood, and death! We are now guinea pigs for the Ceasars of the Potomac!

CONGRESS TO DEMAND WITHDRAWAL OF CONTRAS

PA150409 Paris AFP in Spanish 0307 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 14 Oct (AFP) -- The Honduran Congress will ask General Humberto Regalado, commander of the Honduran Armed Forces, to withdraw the Nicaraguan "contras" from the Honduran El Aguacate Military Base, it was officially announced tonight.

The motion was made by [Jose] Manuel Zelaya, the progovernment deputy for Olancho, with the purpose of guaranteeing security for the population in Catacamas and surrounding areas, where the base is located, and also "the withdrawal of illegal armed groups that do not represent our interests."

Although the motion was not discussed today as Zelaya had intended, it was sent to the Congressional Commission on Constitutional Law, from where the request will be sent to the Armed Forces Command.

Deputy Zelaya said to the plenum of the legislative body that the presence of Olancho of "illegal armed groups has created a climate of unrest and tension" in the country's eastern region. Zelaya backed his presentation with numerous press clippings reporting the occupation of the El Aguacate Base by the contras and the statement by Eugene Hasenfus, the American who survived the downing of a cargo plane by the Sandinists in Nicaragua on 5 October.

Hasenfus admitted that he had made four flights from El Aguacate, located near the city of Catacamas, in the eastern Olancho Department, transporting supplies for the contras.

Zelaya also referred to a statement by U.S. Senator Patrick Leahy, of the Democratic Party, who sustained that "Washington knew of the mission carried out by the downed aircraft." He also mentioned a statement made by Carlos Montoya, president of the Honduran Congress, who last week said that "the sooner the contras leave, the better it will be for Honduras."

The situation of the contras "has acquired dangerous characteristics for our country, particularly for the inhabitants of Olancho Department, and especially in Catacamas, Zelaya stressed.

"The communities in Olancho are apprehensive and insecure about their future and properties," he said adding that "they consider themselves a strategic spot in the struggle between the foreign powers for hegemonic control over Central America."

In conclusion, Zelaya said that "the Armed Forces are not capable of controlling our vast borders and have categorically denied the existence of foreign groups in our country's military bases. However, no one can deny the tense situation that prevails" there.

The El Aguacate Base was built by 400 U.S. military engineers in September 1984, within the framework of the "Awas Tara 2" maneuvers, which were the largest U.S. military exercises in Latin America.

FOREIGN MINISTER LOPEZ CONTRERAS ADDRESSES UNGA

PA100407 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1500 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Speech by Honduran Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras at the UN General Assembly -- live]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Mr President: On 27 January of this year, Jose Azcona assumed the presidency of the Republic of Honduras as a result of the Honduran people's will, which was freely stated in the 24 November 1985 elections. That event might be considered normal in other countries given the normalcy of its repetition, but it has a special meaning for us because it proves the reaffirmation of the democratic kind of government our people have chosen; it is also an important step toward the creation of the necessary political framework to improve their standard of living.

Central America is a region where the assumption of power through violent or irregular means has been the rule throughout our independent history, and, in fact, the interruption of this dramatic tradition of coups d'etat, rebellions, and electoral frauds actually eliminates one of the factors that caused the regional crisis. Consequently, the assumption of power by regimes which are clearly the choice of the people -- freely stated at the ballot boxes, as in Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Guatemala -- represents the best scheme to peacefully overcome our economic, social, and cultural underdevelopment.

The Honduran Government's basic goals in the economic and political sectors include, on the one hand, the improvement of its population's standard of living, and on the other hand, the consolidation and development of democracy. Truly, Mr President, some of or problems -- as in other countries in the region -- are the result of our economic backwardness, social injustices, and the lack of a democratic and pluralistic political development. To attain our goals, Honduras not only requires a dynamic, honest, and efficient public and private effort, it also needs an atmosphere of peace and security that allows development with liberty and justice.

Since we have learned to elect our authorities through the people's vote and to solve our internal problems through dialogue, we also exert ourselves in the international sector to solve our disputes in a peaceful way and according to the law. Thus, we have concluded two important agreements this year with the Republic of El Salvador, with which we have had a border dispute for a long time. One agreement was signed in 1980 and is aimed at concluding the delimination of our border by consensus. The other agreement pledges to jointly submit the case to the International Court of Justice [ICJ].

President Jose Azcona addressed the Legislative Assembly of El Salvador during a recent official visit to that brother country. He stated: The pledge signed between Honduras and El Salvador to resort to the ICJ will end the border problems and, consequently, the frictions and estrangement between our two countries as a result of this issue.

We are, therefore, enroute to a definite solution of our land, insular, and maritime dispute. We are sure our decision to choose a peaceful solution to a controversy between states represents a substantial contribution to maintaining peace and harmony on the American continent.

We are moving toward a definite solution of the mainland, insular, and marine disputes over territory, certain the act of seeking peaceful solutions to controversies among states represents an important contribution to peace and harmony on the American continent.

This is the conviction our government held when it signed the marine border treaty with Colombia. Once this treaty is ratified by both states, new paths of cooperation and understanding will be opened.

Contrasting with this constructive attitude, the Nicaraguan Government has decided to ignore and reject this treaty, claiming it violates Nicaraguan sovereign rights over areas where those borders have been established. In its reply, Honduras states that Nicaragua's claim is both unjustified and unacceptable and proposes a continuation of talks aimed at fixing marine borders between the two states with respect to traditional limits the two states have established and respected. [passage omitted]

Mr. President, gentlemen delegates: The Central American situation, threats to peace and international security, and peace initiatives are once again among the many and important topics this assembly will consider. As a country in the region, Honduras wants to say something about this. It is urgent to make an effort to understand the causes of the Central American crisis and analyze the obstacles to peace. This effort involves exchanging prejudice and thoughtless positions for calm and productive analysis. Only in this way will it be possible to avoid greater confusion on the Central American situation and harbor hopes for a negotiated and peaceful solution. Central America has been hit by special circumstances, due to its peculiar geography and history which have determined its true interdependence. Central America's roots lie in the experience of colonies and federation. This led to very (?similar) conditions of political instability, economic and social backwardness, and foreign dependence. All of this has generated dangerous social tensions.

Since 1979, internal struggles generated by social discontent in certain countries became instruments of the East-West confrontation. Democratic hopes were frustrated by the imposition of new practices and dictatorial systems that deny the right to self-determination.

The struggle for national liberation of a Central American country resulted in its total alignment with the Soviet bloc. The economic plan they announced -- and which should have redeemed their people from misery -- was adulterated to establish and consolidate a true war machinery with hegemonic and expansionist goals. These facts, which summarize the recent history of that country, have created uncertainty, wariness, and tension throughout the area. Likewise, the contradictions between the Nicaraguan people's democratic aspirations and the domestic implementation of repressive measures at the exclusive service of foreign interests, have further increased the social divisions in that country. These contradictions have unleashed torrents of refugees and political refugees into neighboring countries and the subsequent resurgence of the armed Nicaraguan opposition that attempts to recover the original course of the popular uprising. Mrs Violeta Chamorro, a member of the first junta of the government of national reconstruction in 1979 and the widow of murdered Nicaraguan journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, has proclaimed before the world that the Nicaraguan Government systematically represses every expression contrary to the regime and that Sandinism has turned Nicaragua into a large concentration camp.

The internal armed conflict in Nicaragua has unleashed catastrophic effects in the neighboring countries. Economically, it has caused a drop in regional trade, capital flight, and a decrease in foreign investment. Politically, Nicaragua has undertaken campaigns to discredit neighboring countries and promote social unrest. In the area of security, Nicaragua has promoted subversive movements by offering them training, subsistence, shelter, and communications and information facilities, while at the same time neighboring territories are harassed with actions ranging from minor border incidents to bombings and massive military incursions with artillery, such as the ones endured by my country in March of this year.

Likewise, under the direction and advice of their political and military allies, the Sandinist government has developed an unprecedented and unparalleled arms buildup in Central America and imposed an ironclad militarization of its society to the detriment of the security of other countries.

It is known that Nicaragua has received thousands of tons of weapons worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

As a country directly affected by this because of its geographic location, Honduras has proposed that the Nicaraguans establish by means of a domestic dialogue, a pluralist and national reconciliation regime that would break all political and military commitments to the Soviet bloc because these commitments seriously hinder inter-Central American and international relations.

It is necessary to recall Resolution 1541 issued by this assembly in 1970. The resolution states the right of every people to choose the type of government it feels is the best, and the right to choose this government through democratic procedures impartially applied and based only on the vote. It is obvious this resolution can only be implemented if each state internally guarantees the full exercise of democracy.

Mr President: The Honduran Government knows that the best guarantee for its national sovereignty and independence depends on its people's faith in the democratic form of coexistence. The real basis for its security is the total respect for the state of law, respect for the life and dignity of man, the free and periodic exercise of voting, and the improvement of the economic, social, and cultural conditions of Hondurans.

Honduras, as a peace-loving state, rests its security mainly on international law, universal as well as regional American laws; peaceful solutions; and the legitimate right to collective defense. One of the basic principles of this right to collective defense states: An aggression against an American state constitutes an aggression against all other American states.

Since the OAS is a regional organization within the United Nations, Honduras speaks about the hemisphere's mechanisms of peaceful solution and collective security as a member of both the OAS and the United Nations, and abides perfectly with what is established in the San Francisco Charter.

Unfortunately, the threat to peace and security in the Central American area persists. There are governments that insist on an unrestrained arms race and an unjustified military build-up, refuse to engage in dialogues for the purpose of securing national reconciliation, and represent a threat and a challenge to international peace and security.

For this reason, the government of Honduras, in exercise of its sovereignty and in compliance with the constitutional obligation of defending the Honduran people and territory, has sought to establish a special security relationship with the United States and other democratic governments since Honduras has no less rights than other states represented in this assembly to do so.

This situation is most necessary as long as the current political-military conditions in Central America don't change.

The Honduran Government has actively participated in and supported collective negotiations with pacification objectives, and it has very responsibly carried out these efforts under the auspices of the Contadora Group.

Mr President: On 6 June of this year, the Contadora Group foreign ministers delivered to the Central American foreign ministers a draft of the act for peace and cooperation in Central America. According to what was said on that occasion, the essential aspects of the document included all the mediation resources of the group which would remain available to cooperate in negotiations of functional aspects of the document. [sentence as heard]

In the Honduran Government's opinion, the proposed act was not approved by the Central American states because it does not provide enough guarantees in the security, democratization, and national reconciliation aspects. In the disarmament aspect, the Contadora proposal called for postponing negotiations on arms and troop limits, reduction, and control to a period following the date when the act was to go into effect. This was particularly dangerous because acceptance would have meant legal approval of a de facto situation: the military hegemony of one Central American state over the others.

Most of the Central American governments have indicated their political willingness to sign the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America as long as it has [word indistinct] in the security, democratization, and national reconciliation aspects.

The intrasigence of the Sandinist government, however, has prevented the incorporation of these essential commitments with due garantees of compliance.

I reiterate on this occasion that the Honduran Government is willing to continue exploring other formulas to overcome the obstacles that make agreement difficult, with the understanding that a just solution must take into consideration the legitimate interests of the Central American states.

Nevertheless, it is necessary to eliminate the obstacles that hamper free diplomatic negotiations. It is untimely to carry out these negotiations while Nicaragua continues to make undue use of the highest international authority and scorn the Contadora initiative and the outlook for a political solution to the Central American crisis. On 25 July of this year, the Sandinist government filed suit at the International Court of Justice against the Costa Rican and Honduran Governments. With a broad sense of responsibility, Honduras has designated its representative at the court. My government, however, wants to emphasize that the true origin of the situation about which the Nicaraguan Government complains lies essentially in the development of Nicaragua's domestic political events.

These events are the result of Nicaragua's unconditional political and military alignment with the Soviet bloc. This has generated disagreements with its neighbors and led Nicaragua to execute several illegal international actions, particularly sponsoring and stimulating civilian strikes in area countries and organize armed attacks against these countries. My government hails and approves the statement of the Contadora and Support Groups' foreign ministers. Issued on the occasion of the current UN General Assembly, this statement states in a friendly manner: The peace of Central America is our peace. As Latin Americans, we want the progress of pluralist democracy and economic and social development in Central America. To avoid war is the prime responsibility of government directly or indirectly involved in the conflict. End quote.

The Honduran Government will continue to offer all its support for the Contadora Group's peace initiative, but the international community must be aware the negotiated solution of our region's problems can only be achieved when the Soviet bloc ceases its various forms of intervention in Central America. The bloc's only affinity with this region is the arrogant expression of its military apparatus. Nevertheless, this undeniable and unceasing intervention -- instead of discouraging us -- can serve to inspire us in our efforts to achieve universal peace with justice and democracy. For those of us who believe in God, it is very easy to have faith that the future has a better world in store for man. In this world peace, liberty, and democracy will prevail. Thank you very much. [applause]

NICARAGUA

U.S. PROTESTS HASENFUS PROSECUTION AT CONFERENCE

PA142333 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 14 Oct 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] Yesterday, the U.S. Embassy continued with its "clandestine" news conferences only for foreign journalists, with a marked flavor of "beginners ritual." [as published]

Yesterday at noon, the General Consul Donald Tyson presented to the international media, especially to the U.S. reporters, the protest communique from his government "for the way" the invader Eugene Hasenfus will be prosecuted.

At the consulate's entrance, an embassy official -- with an obvious military education -- was in charge of checking the lists of those invited by the press attache, Alberto Fernandez.

Nicaraguan journalists were excluded from the list, including the ACAN-EFE correspondent. Likewise, journalists from the socialist countries, and even some North Americans who had exerted pressure last Thursday for local newsmen to be allowed to enter, were rejected at the gate by the official.

According to the information provided by the foreign correspondents who participated in this selective news conference at the embassy, the U.S. Government discredited the Anti-Somozists People's Tribunals as the legal institution to prosecute Hasenfus.

The notes states the tribunals do not offer the guarantees for a just trial, and in addition, they do not recognize the rights granted in the Vienna Convention. Furthermore, they deny Hasenfus is a prisoner of war.

The journalists who attended the news conference at the consulate were told that Mrs Hasenfus had been given a list of 12 Nicaraguan attorneys and was told to choose one for her husband's defense.

In summary, the U.S. Embassy denies all sponsorship of Hasenfus' adventure but wants him to be treated as a prisoner of a war that they have not declared but which they openly and institutionally encourage against Nicaragua.

The United States has already disowned the International Court of Justice, but it will not be able to disown the ruling by the Nicaraguan tribunals or hinder the enforcement of the ruling.

FOREIGN MINISTER D'ESCOTO ADDRESSES UNGA

PA102244 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1532 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Speech by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto at United Nations General Assembly -- live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] ... it is a nonaligned country, with a great tradition of fighting for the cause of peace and justice. This fact, together with its excellent diplomatic qualities, assures us an even-handed and fair handling of the important business that will need to be dealt with during the present General Assembly session period. I also wish to express to Secretary General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar our satisfaction in seeing him fully recovered, and convey to him our encouragement for the tough tasks our organization is going through during these critical moments. I must also place on record our gratitude to Spanish Ambassador Mr Jaime de Pinies for the just and effective way he directed the previous general Assembly's work.

Mr President: The war spiral continues -- despite the enormous efforts made by Nicaragua and the countries that make up the Contadora Group and the Lima Group, as well as the solemn statements from the Movement of Nonaligned Countries and many other countries of the world condemning U.S. interventionist policy and the illegal use of force against Nicaragua; and despite the 27 June 1986 International Court of Justice [ICJ] decision condemning this illegal policy, and ordering its immediate disbandment. This irrefutable reality made the Contadora and Lima Groups declare just 9 days ago that, and I quote: The Central American crisis is growing more serious every day. The risk of war is greater every moment. End of quote.

Four days after the statement was made, a young member of the Nicaraguan sovereignty control army, shot down a U.S. plane, which was manned by North Americans transporting a greaty quantity of weapons and different types of explosives. These weapons were there as a result of the infamous $100 million of the Reagan administration that, with the complicity of the U.S. Congress, was earmarked for the systematic murder of our people in the dirty mercenary war. This shows Central America was ued as a test laboratory for new types of warfare that allow the United States to squash the yearning for independence, self-determination, and authentic democracy of the peoples of Latin America and the world.

Mr President: How many times have many of the distinguished representatives here listened to a U.S. ambassador accuse us of being paranoid because we claim the aggression against our country is U.S. aggression. We all know that deceit and lies, together with the use and threat of force, are essential instruments of the Reagan administration's foreign policy.

They must not feel offended by this statement. We do not want to offend anyone. We state the truth in plain language because peace -- the fundamental objective of Nicaraguan policy and a universal aspiration -- forces us to speak clearly. Events have shown we are not paranoid. In addition to showing disrespect for the principles of our charter, the Reagan administration lies. As the ICJ has stated, and I quote: The United States -- by training, arming, equipping, financing, and supplying the contra forces; or by promoting, supporting, and aiding the military and paramilitary activities in Nicaragua and against Nicaragua -- has acted against the Republic of Nicaragua in violation of its obligations not to intervene in the affairs of other states that customary international law imposes on it. End quote.

The Reagan administration's contribution to the age-old imperialist ambition has been the rediscovery of the use of citizens of other countries to wage the wars of the empire. In this way, it is trying to avoid the political cost of sacrificing U.S. lives, taking advantage of the fact that it has already been able to warp the conscience of a large part of its own people who view with alarming indifference the genocide of other peoples, especially if they are from the so-called third world.

There are more than 30,000 victims in this war being waged by the U.S. Administration against the Nicaraguan people in order to, according to President Reagan, make them cry uncle [preceding two words in English] However, despite the mercenary nature of this war, there have been at least five U.S. citizens killed as a result of this criminal policy of the Reagan administration, without taking into account those killed in the recent accident of a CIA plane in Texas, and others who have been killed in Honduras, Costa Rica and El Salvador.

Ever since the downing of a U.S. plane in Nicaragua on 5 October, we have been holding the first prisoner, clearly identified as a U.S. military adviser, in El Salvador. I held the identification card issued by the Salvadoran Air Force with his photograph, which accredited him as a U.S. military adviser.

Naturally, the U.S. prisoner will be sent before the appropriate court to be tried in accordance with Nicaraguan law, with all the legal guarantees he is entitled to. In an appearance before the national and foreign press yesterday, Thursday, in Managua, the U.S. prisoner, Eugene Hasenfus, said he works for the Central Intelligence Agency and that his immediate superiors are two Americans of Cuban origin: Max Gomez and Ramon Medina, CIA members who coordinate from El Salvador most of the flights to supply arms, ammunition, and materiel for the counterrevolutionary mercenaries. He also described the use made of Costa Rican, Salvadoran, and Honduran territory to carry out these CIA operations -- all of this with the full knowledge and permission of authorities from those countries, the prisoner said.

Mr President: Despite the deceit and lies used by the Reagan administration to cover up its criminal policy toward Nicaragua; despite the administration's attempts to cover up the fact that even though war had not been officially declared, the U.S. Government is waging a war of aggression against Nicaragua, in which the Reaganite mercenaries' defficiencies have forced them to increase their direct involvement; despite the Reagan administration's pressure on several Central American countries in every conceivable manner that has occurred to this administration, which has converted the systematic use of blackmail into an essential part of its foreign policy; despite all of this, the world knows well that this war of aggression is a dirty, illegal, and immoral war the United States is waging against Nicaragua with the sole and exclusive intention of making this country surrender to the concept of limited sovereignty as an inevitable result of its being a part of the U.S. backyard, a concept that other countries may accept, but that Nicaragua will never accept.

We are not, nor do we want to be, enemies of the United States; but we are not its backyard either. We defend out total independence because it is the only way to establish the respectful relations that make friendship possible. Allow me, Mr President, to again refer to the Contadora Declaration of 1 October of the present year.

Quote: Those who believe in a military solution are ignorant of the true dimension of the problem. We want to warn all of what is at stake: the expansion of the conflict, the deepening of the confrontation, the war -- unquote. Further on, the Condadora document states, quote: Latin America does not want to sacrifice the principles of self-determination and nonintervention in the name of security or democracy. To avoid a war is a task that falls to all the governments and all the politically responsible men who are willing to defend the cause of peace -- unquote.

The U.S. Government's decision to sent U.S. military advisers to the contra mercenaries is clear proof that the Reagan administration still is determined to cause more death and destruction. This decision, along with passing supervision of the war to the CIA, and allotting $100 million more for the mercenaries, only serves to continue the suffering caused by an endless war, as an editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES pointed out yesterday. A large part -- the majority, I would say, of the American population -- are aware of this, as indicated by all the public opinion polls on the topic. Four U.S. war veteran heroes have opted to underline this truth by making a Christian call for peace. Their voices -- although today they have begun their 40th day of a total fast -- have not been heeded by those who order the murder of a people and dare to say they do this in defense of the holy scriptures.

Mr President Reagan, Mr Secretary Shultz, wherever you are: From here, from the United Nations, we demand in the name of the God who you claim to believe in, and in whom my people and I really do believe, that you end the war, that you comply with the sentence dictated by the ICJ, that you adjust your foreign policy to the laws established in the Charter, even though you are powerful and believe yourselves to have rights that God has conferred on no man or nation. We blame you -- and some day you will have to render an account before the Lord -- for all the bloodshed and all the suffering inflicted on so many innocent people because of your insatiable desire to dominate. We blame you beforehand for any evil that may befall the peace fasters, whom you have unwisely ignored so far. There is no doubt the United States is very rich and powerful and can defy all the courts of the world. But, it is time for you to start fearing the unrelenting justice of the God of peace and life because that justice -- believe me Mr Reagan and Mr Shultz -- cannot be defied or evaded.

Mr President: The U.N. member states are fully aware of the many initiatives presented by Nicaragua to attain a peaceful, legal solution to the current conflict with the United States.

Likewise, we have repeatedly called upon the U.S. Government to give up their illegal, interventionist, and forceful policy against Nicaragua and to respect the rights of the people as a superpower and a permanent member of the UN Council should do.

Unfortunately, the number of negative answers is equal to the number of calls made by us. In view of the failure of the various initiatives for bilateral negotiations, Nicaragua decided to follow judicial proceedings against the United States at the ICJ [International Court of Justice], the top U.N. judicial organization. We hope that, by resorting to this forum, we will be able to attain the peace and respect for which the Nicaraguans and the rest of the Central American peoples are longing.

On 27 June 1986 the ICJ made a historic ruling which is already a common heritage for all peoples and nations of the world. The ICJ clearly and definitely condemned the United States for its many violations of the most sacred principles and norms of international law, on which world peace is based.

Mr President: 27 June 1986 is a very significant day in the history of international law. It marks a new stage in the U.N. development system. For the first time in the history of our organization, the ICJ has condemned a great world power which ironically proclaims itself as a great champion of international law.

The ICJ condemms the United States for illegal policy of intervention and force against a small, poor country like Nicaragua, which can only depend on the unyielding will of its people, the solidarity of the world's peoples and nations, and above all, on international law, justice, and morale to defend its inalienable right to independence, and self-determination.

Perhaps the international community has not had time to appreciate the important repercussions the ICJ ruling will have for international relations and the United Nations.

Our organization has its basis in certain principles which must be respected to maintain the existence of the United Nations. [Words indistinct]... a similar destiny to that of the ill-fated League of Nations.

At this point, it is clear that peace and international security depend on the faithful commitment to the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, which are: equal sovereignty of the states, political independence, the peoples' right to self-determination, the control of the use of force in international relations, non-intervention in another state's internal and foreign affairs, and the peaceful solution of international conflicts.

It would not be farfetched to say the history of the United Nations, and of international relations in general, is divided into two long periods: before and after 27 June 1986. If the United States would abide by the ICJ ruling, freedom would prosper in the world and each nation would use the wealth of its own culture to make humanity move toward unprecedented political, economic, and social development.

The U.S. contempt for the ICJ ruling would mean this superpower chose war, and the great shadow of violence will spread all over the world. Our organization, and what it represents as a dream of peace and freedom, would be in a similar situation that of the 1930's.

Mr President: after the 27 June 1986 ICJ ruling, Nicaragua witnessed the completion of actions it had always feared. I think it is approptiate to remind you of one of the statements made by Nicaragua at the ICJ on 30 April 1985 and I quote: It is significant that Nicaragua can confront the United STates on an equal basis only at the ICJ, where the overwhelming military and economic weight of the adversary does not affect the results of the controversy.

Nicaragua is asking the court not only to stand up for its legal rights but also to defend international justice from perversion at the hands of the powerful. End of quote.

Nicaragua sought justice at that grand forum where all states are viewed as equals, regardless of their degree of development of their might. Justice was done. Considering the importance of the ruling, it is suitable to recall some of its implications.

The ICJ clearly pointed out that one state's adherence to any particular doctrine does not represent any violation of international law and that upholding the contrary would go against the fundamental principle of state sovereignty, which is the basis of international law.

The court ruled that the United States' violations of international law through its aggressive actions against Nicaragua cannot be justified with arguments about a legitimate collective defense -- since there are no conditions making such defense necessary -- an an alleged right of the United States to adopt countermeasures that include the use of force in case of an eventual Nicaraguan intervention in El Salvador.

In addition, the United States was unable to show any proof to support its insistent charges about an alleged Nicaraguan intervention in El Salvador in spite of -- and I quote an ICJ observation on this -- the considerable technical resources to detect, control, and intercept land, sea, and air traffic, end of quote, that the United States has deployed throughout the entire area with active support from the governments supposedly affected.

Now, with the downing of the U.S. C-123 plane registered in Miami as N-441-OPC and in El Salvador on 23 August as HP-824, and considering the documents found inside the plane, as well as the broad statements given by the U.S. prisoner who survived, another big lie has been unmasked: El Salvador, far from being a victim country as the U.S. Government contends, is one of the three main bases for imperialist attacks against Nicaragua.

These same statements and the documents demonstrate once more the clear involvement of the Salvadoran, Honduran, and Costa Rican governments in the mercenary war through which the U.S. Government is trying to keep Nicaragua and the entire Central American region from exercising the right to self-determination.

Mr President: The U.S. Government's insistence on continuing its illegal policy of force against Nicaragua and Honduras' alarming arms race forces Nicaragua to continue preparing itself militarily to defend its independence, self-determination and territorial integrity.

One of the gravest consequences of the U.S. policy in Central America is the disproportionate and unjustified militarization of our sister republic of Honduras, which has turned that country into a huge U.S. military base. Since 1979, so-called aid to Honduras has increased fron $10 million in 1982 to almost $313 million in 1986. Since 1979, 27 U.S. military bases, 11 airstrips and military air bases have been built, as have dozens of other types of technical installations. The number of troops has increased from 23,000 to approximately 70,000. The Honduran Air Force has become by far the most powerful in the region, increasing from 137 military planes and helicopter gunships in 1982 to approximately 330 aircraft in 1986.

These aircraft include the modern F-5, the most sophisticated plane in the region, and the C-130 transport planes, which are the largest in the area. In addition, the United States has given Honduras more than 500 pieces of heavy artillery, increasing the inventory from 240 pieces in 1982 to 750 in 1986.

We must add to the above the armored equipment, which totalled approximately 70 units in 1982 and now totals over 200, including armored vehicles and tanks. As can be seen the increase in the military equipment received by Honduras, which is one of the poorest countries in Latin America, has averaged 300 percent in the short span of 5 years.

The significance of the total amount of armament and the military assistance provided, as well as the military infrastructure built, could not be fully comprehended if we failed to mention several things, such as: the existence of sweeping military agreements between the United States and Honduras; the conclusion of new defense agreements; the uninterrupted maneuvers, which are a means of keeping thousands of U.S. troops in Honduras; and, above all, the fact that Honduras is not experiencing any type of aggression or armed conflict that could justify such a degree of militarization. Furthermore, we can assert that by virtue of its military agreements with the United States, Honduras can--without any problems--completely do without its exaggerated military apparatus, knowing that its international security is broadly guaranteed by U.S. military power.

If such impressive military development is not needed for defensive purposes, then we must ask: What are the aims and objectives of such development in impoverished Honduras?

The entire military infrastructure that has been built and the fighter planes, tanks, and radar that have been delivered are not there for the defense of Honduran sovereignty, but as a threatening spearhead for the aggession against Nicaragua and as a destabilizing element in the entire Central American region and for fulfilling its mission as a cover for the supply of military aid, training, and direction of the mercenary forces established in that country.

The international community must be kept abreast of the huge-scale military preparations being carried out in Honduras because, for years the specter of war and intervention in Central America has been growing there. If no timely response is given by the United Nations and all peace-loving nations, this situation will materialize into an extremely serious and prolonged conflict that will affect Central America, Latin America, and the world.

Mr President: The Nicaraguan Government feels that its first line of legitimate defense is the rule of international law and the constant promotion of the methodical and timely extension of such rule.

This is why -- although it defends its sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity with weapons -- Nicaragua has resorted to the ICJ in an appeal to the main aggressor and its main accomplices and joint authors to return to common sense and civilized ways. Nicaragua will continue to insist on the use of these civilized measures to settle international controversies. This is why we have sought -- through the lawsuits introduced at the ICJ against Honduras and Costa Rica -- to exert our right for genuine self-defense with the most important defensive means: international law. Our two neighboring countries have admitted they lent their territories for the use of mercenary bands that the United States finances, organizes, directs, and supplies. These mercenaries' main actions have been the perpetration of innumerable terrorist acts against Nicaraguan civilians. With this behavior, the governments of Honduras and Costa Rica have not only turned the territory of their respective countries into sanctuaries for the bands of mercenaries and terrorists, but they have also turned themselves into aggressors along with the main aggressor.

Mr President: The Central American drama repeats itself in other parts of the world, such as South Africa, the Middle Est, and the Mediterranean area. Those conflicts that the so-called Third World suffers in its own flesh should not make us forget the responsibility of all of us regarding the gravest danger that mankind confronts today: the danger of nuclear war.

The initiative that India, Argentina, Greece, Mexico, Sweden, and Tanzania have developed since May 1984, which has recently been strengthened through the Iztapa message, represents a valuable effort to make ourselves heard by the nuclear powers. This initiative also represents a response to these powers' duty to take into consideration the vital interests of all the peoples of the world in their negotiations.

To achieve and guarantee international peace and security, it is imperative to prevent the nuclear threat from extending into space. It is also mandatory to put and end to all nuclear weapons tests and pave the way for negotiations leading to a substantial reduction of nuclear arsenals in the context of a general and complete disarmament.

We hope that during the meeting to be held tomorrow between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev the world clamor for the total elimination of nuclear weapons can be taken into consideration. We also hope this meeting results in specific progress in the field of detente and disarmament.

The very same forces that today strain to destroy the international juridical order, disrespect the ICJ, block the efforts at regional negotiation, and project the specter of war on our peoples also try to undermine the foundations of our organization by resorting to financial blackmail. The report presented by a group of 18 intergovernmental experts contains suggestions that could prove useful in increasing savings and efficiency. This, however, should not constitute a pretext to yield before those interests that aim to change the democratic structure that serves as the basis for the United Nations. Those interests also aim to impose decision mechanisms through which they threaten to paralyze the organization.

Mr President: To the problem we have already mentioned and the concerns we have expressed, we must add yet another factor that has become the center of attention in the developing countries. We are speaking about the serious international economic situation. The trends that prevail today in the world economy lead us to believe the historical underdevelopment imposed on us is worsening, rather than being eliminated. The foreign debt, prices of basic products, trade exchange terms, rates of interest, trade barriers, protectionism, the negative flow of financial resources -- these were phrases that, in the past, were only used by technicians. However, today these phrases are a part of our people's and leader's daily vocabulary. Our people and leaders are very much aware of the fact that job opportunities, education, social improvements -- in short, a worthy life -- all depend on eliminating those negative trends. A worsening of these negative trends only brings more unemployment, economic standstill, misery, and in many cases, even death.

Unfortunately, the latter is the prevailing trend. It strongly reflects the injustice and unfairness that exists in current international economic relations. The foreign debt is the biggest problem that the developing countries must confront.

The adjustment policies, which have been imposed on our peoples with the ultimate goal of paying the interest rates on the foreign debt, have solely served to widen the gap between the developed and underdeveloped countries. The foreign debt is a political problem, and only by handling it as such we will solve it.

Mr President: The existence of the despicable apartheid regime in South Africa constitutes a serious problem for international peace and security. The South African regime not only murders and segregates its people, but also implements a policy of state terrorism against the front line countries.

It also occupies the vast and rich territory of Namibia, and submits its people to a regime of exploitation identical to apartheid. It is undeniable that far-reaching and obligatory sanctions are the only and most effective [as heard] means available to the international community to eliminate that regime. Likewise, the policy of constructive engagement must be immediately abandoned. The international community must demand the United States cease giving support to the mercenaries of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in their campaign to destabilize the legitimate government of the Republic of Angola. We reiterate our active solidarity with the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], as it is the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

The Middle East continues to be one of the regions where international peace and security are the most seriously threatened. As the unconditional U.S. support for Israel continues, the possibilities for escalating and expanding the conflict will grow. Nicaragua feels that any attempt to solve the Middle East problem without guaranteeing the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people will not succeed. Likewise, we feel the participation of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in any initiative in the region is fundamental for just and lasting peace.

Cyprus, a brother nation, is the victim of a foreign occupation that threatens its unity and nonaligned stance. We support the implementation of the corresponding UN resolution. A few months ago, the Mediterranean witnessed the condemnable and unjustified U.S. attack against Libya. In the face of such acts of terrorism, the international community must increase its efforts so the Mediterranean becomes a region of peace, security, and cooperation.

Nicaragua expresses its support for the efforts conducted by the Indochinese countries to establish a dialogue that may lead to a negotiated solution to the problems of the region. Nicaragua declares itself in favor of a speedy solution to the regrettable conflict between two fraternal nations, Iran and Iraq, members of our Nonaligned movement. For this solution to be permanent, it must be just and it must conform with the principles of international law, with the principles of nonalignment, and with the UN Charter. The suffering of the peoples in those two countries must end.

In Afghanistan, we hail the efforts by the UN secretary general to achieve a negotiated political solution that will guarantee the right of self-determination to the Afghan people. Nicaragua decisively supports the peaceful reunification of Korea and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the southern part of the peninsula. Nicaragua reiterates its solidarity with the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic and reaffirms that the situation in the Western Sahara is a colonialism problem and, as such, can only be resolved through the implementation of Resolution No 15-14 which guarantees the fraternal Saharan people their legitimate right to self-determination within the framework of OAU Resolution No 104 and the corresponding resolutions issued by the UN General Assembly. [sentence as heard]

In Latin America and the Caribbean, despite the unyielding struggle of our peoples, there are still peoples who are denied their legitimate right to independence through the implementation of more or less sophisticated forms of colonialism. We reiterate our solidarity with the Puerto Rican people in their just struggle for their self-determination and independence. We decisively and unyieldingly support our sister republic of Argentina in her legitimate claim to the Malvinas Islands. In El Salvador, the just aspirations of that people have not been respected. The imperialist policies are hampering a negotiated solution to the current conflict, as sought by the FMLN and FDR fighters. Those imperialist policies must end so as to guarantee to the fraternal Salvadoran people its legitimate right to self-determination and independence.

Mr President: Because revolutionary Nicaragua has always spoken clearly and unambiguously, because we defend and will always defend the ideals of our heroes, because we follow a policy based on principles and not on particular interests, because we are nonaligned, because we are anti-imperialists, antiapartheid, anticolonialists, because we are on the side of truth and justice, and because we defend peace, our people are experiencing a cruel and protracted war of aggression. Our principles irk the mighty ones and they are imposing war on us. However, we are prepared to continue fighting to find the path towards understanding that may enable us to reach peace; a dignified peace that is not the peace of subservience, of deaths, or of cemeteries. Meanwhile, if those mighty ones continue imposing war, let those peoples of the world know that we will never surrender our rights or betray so many people who are now seeing a light of hope in our revolution. As our hero, Sandino, once said: My cause is the cause of my people, the cause of America, the cause of all the peoples of the world.

Thank you, Mr President. [applause]

REAGAN'S SPEECH EXPLAINS REYKJAVIK 'FAILURE'

FL141226 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has tried to justify to the electorate the failure of his policy at the Reykjavik summit and insisted on defending his armament program known as star wars. During a 15-minute speech televised to the entire nation, Reagan once again insisted that star wars is the United States' only protection against a supposed Soviet aggression.

'Refusal' To Negotiate SDI

FL141435 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has tried to convince U.S. public opinion that his refusal to negotiate on the program known as the Strategic Defense Initiative was sufficient reason for the failure of the Reykjavik meeting with the Soviet Union's highest leader Mikhail Gorbachev. During a speech broadcast over television to the entire nation, the White House chief argued that the star wars program supposedly is a guarantee for his country and he called it an insurance policy for the United States.

Nevertheless, in open contradiction to his uncompromising attitude at the capital of Iceland, Reagan recognized that if it had not been for this aspect [star wars] the Soviet-U.S. talks in Reykjavik would have led to agreements on disarmament and weapons limitations.

During his 25-minute [as heard] televised spech, the U.S. leader did not mention that the Reykjavik talks were a Soviet initiative or stress the concrete proposals presented by the USSR. Reagan limited himself to presenting other related topics of less importance to the international community.

Military 'Supremacy' Desired

FL142110 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] In a national address, U.S. President Ronald Reagan has tried to justify the failure of the Reykjavik meeting. In a 15-minute televised speech, the head of state made efforts to present the star wars program as an insurance policy for the future and a vital project for U.S. strategy. At the same time, he accused Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev of trying to leave the United States without defenses. Because of that, Reagan dramatically said, "we [would] rather not reach an agreement than to return with a bad one."

However, what is behind the President's attitude? It is not U.S. defense he is talking about; he is referring to supremacy. There is no use reaching agreements for the elimination of certain nuclear weapons if, at the same time, there is persistance in creating a more modern system which Washington believes will bring superiority. That was the evident aim of the U.S. administration and the military-industrial complex. What can the other party do other than announcing that it will neutralize star wars?

Faced with voters who can make the U.S. Senate majority democratic on 4 November, Reagan has attempted to present the Soviet proposals, in which agreements had already been reached, as his own and gave the impression that some agreement can be reached with the Soviets on the strategic defense intitiative or star wars, which he said did not involve nucear arms.

On the other hand, he maintained his stand on aid to his Central American partners, the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], and Afghan bands which he justified by referring to Soviet actions in those places.

At any rate, in his message, the President wanted to portray Iceland's summit as favorable and announced his willingness to organize a new summit in Washington. However, if he maintains the positions that made important agreements impossible to reach in Iceland, what kind of hope can a new summit have?

Reagan 'Intransigence'

PA141928 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Oct 86

["Commentary" read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] Despite the concrete proposals presented by Mikhail Gorbachev in the Icelandic capital, the possibility of reaching concrete agreements in that regard was thwarted by the U.S. President's intransigent regusal to suspend his star wars program.

Officials from both sides concurred that progress was made at the meeting on crucial issues, such a strategic armament, medium-range missiles in Europe, and the banning of nuclear tests. During a news conference after the Reykjavik meeting, the top Soviet leader asserted that Reagan went to the summit meeting emptyhanded and with an intransigent attitude, reflecting the pressures from the U.S. military-industrial complex.

In the United States, Democratic Senator Sam Nunn, renowned defender of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, said, however, that the failure of the Reykjavik meeting will increase criticism of these plans in the Senate floor. Congressman Gary Hart [as heard] said that it seems the U.S. Government is more interested in the star wars program than in achieving significant agreements on disarmament.

Various media in socialist Europe have expressed concern over the U.S. intransigence and its negative impact on chances to achieve concrete agreements.

COSTA RICA 'KNEW' U.S. PLANE ENTERED AIRSPACE

PA132131 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Ricardo Wheelock, chief of the EPS Military Intelligence Directorate, has charged that the Costa Rican authorities knew that the U.S. military plane downed on Sunday in Nicaragua had entered Costa Rica. Wheelock added that the plane contacted the Los Chiles airport as it flew over Costa Rican territory shortly before crossing into Nicaragua. This was confirmed by U.S. mercenary Eugene Hasenfus, sole survivor of the crash, later captured by the EPS.

Reports from Managua state that Hasenfus' statements and the documents presented by the Nicaraguan authorities place the Costa Rican Government in a difficult position. It is said the Costa Rican Government is denying any involvement with the downed plane.

CSSR LEADERS ARRIVE 10 OCTOBER FOR TALKS

FL101915 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Ladislav Gerle, Central Committee member and deputy premier of the Czechloslovak Socialist Republic, arrived at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport at the predawn hours of today. He is heading a large delegation accompanying him. Joel Domenech, Central Committee member and vice president of the Council of Ministers, Domestic Trade Minister Manuel Vila Fosa, and other government officials welcomed him at the airport.

The Czechoslovak delegation visiting us today will begin a round of talks related to the 10th meeting of the Cuban-Czechoslovak Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

Czech Socialist Republic Health Minister Jaroslav Prokopec arrived in our capital on the same flight. Cuban Public Health Vice Ministers Jorge Antelo and Enrique Comendeiro welcomed him.

Gerle Praises Nuclear Plant

FL131515 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Ladislav Gerle, member of Czechoslovakia's Communist Party Central Committee and deputy premier, said in Cienfuegos that he is taking with him a very good impression of the effors being made in the construction of the Cienfuegos nuclear power plant. [passage omitted]

Discusses Economy With Miret

FL140301 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Ladislav Gerle, Central Committee member and deputy premier of the Czechoslovak Socialst Republic, today met with Pedro Miret Prieto, Politburo member and vice president of the Council of Ministers.

During the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, aspects of mutual economic interest were discussed. Later, the head of the Brother Socialist Country Delegation to the 10th meeting of the Cuban-Czechoslovak Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation visited the Central Planning Board's [Juceplan] headquarters. They were received there by Joel Domenech, Central Committee Member and vice persident of the Councils of State and Ministers, as well as by Juceplan President Jose Lopez Moreno.

MALMIERCA, GUINEA-BISSAU'S SEMEDO SIGN PROTOCOL

FL131847 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] For the purpose of expanding relations between Cuba and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban foreign minister and member of the Party's Central Committee, has met with his excellency Julio Semedo, Guinea-Bissau's foreign minister. The official talks were held in an atmosphere of solidarity and friendship. Subsequently, the two foreign ministers signed a protocol providing for the exchange of experiences and cooperation in the economic sphere. Mr Semedo will also hold talks with other Cuban personalities and chiefs of government agencies during his stay in Cuba. He will also visit youth centers and places of tourist and cultural interest.

RAUL CASTRO, HUNGARY'S KARPATI SIGN ACCORD

PA122339 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] General of the Army Raul Castro, Cuban Armed Forces minister, has attended a reception hosted by the Hungarian Embassy in Havana in honor of a delegation from Hungary led by Defense Minister Colonel General Ferenc Karpati. The Hungarian military leader and Raul Castro earlier had signed a collaboration agreement between their respective ministries to consolidate even more the links of brotherhood which unite the Cuban and Hungarian Armed Forces. Col Gen Karpati has been in Havana since 2 October.

Karpati Farewell at Airport

FL131437 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Party's Central Committee and FAR minister, has bid farewell to Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, national defense minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, and members of the military delegation accompanying him during the 10-day official and friendly visit to Cuba.

Others present at the airport to bid farewell to the visitors were Party Politburo member Vilma Espin, Hungarian Ambassador to Cuba Istvan Bognar, and Division General Sixto Batista, secretary of the Party Central Committee and chief of its military department, as well as FAR deputy ministers, other FAR chiefs and officers, and military attaches accredited to our country.

USSR'S RYUYTEL, KOMAROV ARRIVE FOR TALKS

FL111804 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Arnold Fedorovich Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and president of the Republic of Estonia, has arrived in Havana at the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP]. The guest was welcomed at Jose Marti Airport by ANPP president Flavio Bravo Pardo and USSR Ambassador to Cuba Aleksandr Kapto.

Soviet Foreign Trade First Deputy Minister Nikolay Komarov also arrived in the same flight. He was welcomed by Cuban Foreign Trade Acting Minister German Amado Blanco.

Komarov will hold trade talks between the two countries for 1987 and the next 5-year period.

Lays Wreath at Marti Monument

FL132006 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Arnold Fedorovich Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and president of the Republic of Estonia, has laid a floral wreath at the foot of the monument to our national hero Jose Marti. The ceremony is a part of the program of activities being observed by the distinguished visitor since his arrival in Cuba last Saturday morning, invited by the People's Government National Assembly.

Ryuytel will tour important economic, scientific, and cultural centers.

Tours Guevara Pioneers Palace

FL140306 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] This afternoon Arnold Fedorovich Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and president of the Republic of Estonia, continued his activities during his stay in Havana at the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Government. Ernesto Guevara Central Pioneer Palace received him with the joy of the children who participate in activities which stimulate their vocational training.

The high-level Soviet delegation toured different areas of the palace. Among them, the pioneer's computer center, which has several modern, equipped rooms, and gastronomy and dairy products interest circles.

ANPP PRESIDENT HOLDS TALKS WITH CYPRIOT LEADER

FL141522 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Central Committee Member Flavio Bravo, president of the National Assembly of the Peoples' Government [ANPP] has held official talks in Havana with Vasos Lissaridhis, president of the parliament [as heard] of the Republic of Cyprus. During the meeting, the visitor stressed that Cuba is an example for the world. Bravo said that internationalism is a principle for Cubans who have the support and solidarity of other peoples.

Meets With Carlos Rafael Rodriguez

FL141914 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with the Cypriot parliamentary delegation headed by Dr Vasos Lissaridhis, president of the Cypriot parliament [as heard].

During the conversations, the solid feelings of friendship and mutual understanding became evident which characterize the relations between Cuba and Cyprus as well as the unity of action developed by the two countries in the nonaligned countries movement.

The Cuban vice president reiterated to the Cypriot delegation the importance Cuba attributes to the decision made at the Harare summit that Cyprus be the headquarters of the 1988 ministerial conference of the nonaligned movement. During the meeting, they also discussed international affairs, especially that of developing countries. [passage omitted]

DELEGATE URGES CONDEMNATION OF IMF AT UN DEBATE

FL141550 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Cuba has called for condemnation of the IMF, the World Bank, and all who contribute to strengthening the South African racist regime detrimental to the interests of the peoples of Southern Africa. Upon speaking at the fourth UN Decolonization Commission debate, Cuban delegate Maria Cecilia Bermudez said the IMF intends to respond favorably to a request from the Pretoria regime for another $1 billion loan. The act, simply the consideration of such a request, is a true affront to the international community, said the Cuban representative. [passage omitted]

BARBADOS

RSS TO CONSIDER SECURITY PACT; BARROW ABSENT

FL131748 Bridgetown CANA in English 1657 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Castries, Oct 13, CANA -- The Council of Ministers of the Regional Security System (RSS) began meeting today without Barbados Prime Minister Errol Barrow. Attorney-General Maurice King, who is leading the Barbados delegation, told CANA that Barrow was ill.

The Barbados prime minister had called the RSS meeting to consider the future role of the four-year old security pact. Barrow has expressed reservations about the military component of the RSS and wants emphasis placed on such areas as coastal surveillance and drug control.

Prime Minister Eugenia Charles of Dominica is pushing for the memorandum of understanding governing the system to be upgraded to a formal treaty, which is opposed by Barrow and St Vincent and the Grenadines Prime Minister James Mitchell.

The prime ministers of St Lucia, Dominica, Grenada, St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent and the Grenadines plus the deputy prime minister of Antigua and Barbuda are attending the meeting. The Council will look at the RSS budget for the coming year, and study a report by co-ordinator Brigadier Rudyard Lewis of Barbados.

The leaders will also consider matters related to the operations of the University of the West Indies and Liat regional commuter airline. The heads of government of the organisations of eastern Caribbean states (which does not include Barbados) will take the opportunity to meet tomorrow for talks on the operations of the organisation, officials here said.

Issues Official Statement

FL140034 Bridgetown CANA in English 0000 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 13, CANA -- Seven Caribbean countries today agreed to financial and operational arrangements for their controversial four-year-old defense system. An official statement issued in Bridgetown said the seven had agreed during a meeting in St Lucia to the 1986-87 budget for the Regional Security System (RSS), without giving details. It also said they had agreed that the security system would continue operating under a 1982 memorandum of understanding. Some governments had previously recommended upgrading the loose memorandum to a binding treaty.

The seven members of the schemes are Barbados, St. Lucia, Dominica, Grenada, St Kitts and Nevis, Antigua and Barbuda, and St Vincent. Following is the text of the statement issued here tonight on today's meeting of Council of Ministers of the Regional Security System in St Lucia.

A meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Regional Security System was held today Oct 13th 1986 at the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States headquarters in St Lucia.

The Council agreed on the following:

1. The budget for the system for the financial year 1986/87.

2. To continue operating under the memorandum of understanding signed at Roseau in 1982.

3. To emphasise the role of the Coast Guard in the system with particular reference to the drug problem, smuggling and control of the economic zones of the states of the Regional Security System.

4. To establish in conjunction with the United Kingdom and United States Governments training facilities in Antigua and Barbuda and in Barbados.

The secretariat of the system which is based in Barbados will work towards initiating such policies as the Council has adopted.

COSTA RICAN AMBASSADOR OPENS NEW EMBASSY

FL100305 Bridgetown CANA in English 2221 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 9, CANA -- Costa Rica is opening its first embassy in Barbados, 14 years after the two countries established diplomatic relations. It will be headed by Ambassador Rene Castro Hernandez, who yesterday presented his credentials to Governor General Sir Hugh Springer as the Central American states' first resident envoy here.

DOMINICA

CHARLES ANNOUNCES RSS MILITARY MANEUVERS

FL150030 Bridgetown CANA in English 1602 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, Oct 14, CANA -- The seven-nation Regional Security System (RSS) is planning a fresh round of military exercises in Dominica later this year, but two of the system's members could well be absent, according to Dominican Prime Minister Eugenia Charles.

Ms Charles told reporters that most members of the RSS, who met here yesterday, were in favour of further military exercises, but Barbados and St Vincent and the Grenadines were not enthusiastic about the idea.

Ms Charles said that the next exercise will be held in her island, a mountainous and rugged country, sandwiched between the French Caribbean dependencies of Guadeloupe to the north, and Martinique to the south.

Ms Charles said that all the RSS members, with the exceptions of Barbados and St Vincent and the Grenadines, agreed to continue joint military exercises.

Barbados said they were not keen on the idea that policemen should get this training, she remarked. But, she added, those RSS members who had no plans for setting up armies felt that they needed some security forces who are able to withstand an onslaught until help arrives. In addition to Barbados, Dominica, and St Vincent and the Grenadines, the other RSS members are Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, St Kitts and Nevis, and St Lucia.

The RSS has been holding some modest exercises on a number of islands, with large scale maneuvers in 1985 in St Lucia involving large numbers of American and British forces.

Barbados, under the Democratic Labour Party (DLP) administration of Errol Barrow, and St Vincent and the Grenadines, under the leadership of James Mitchell, have both strenuously opposed the military aspects of the RSS, while staunchly supporting its Coast Guard role in narcotics interdiction, and search and rescue. Ms Charles announced that the islands will be cooperating more closely in these aspects, and disclosed that collaboration with the French will be initiated. There will also be cooperation in narcotics interdiction with American sea forces, she added. Closer liaison between Coast Guard commanders and police chiefs of the various islands will also be employed in the war against drugs.

But there was no agreement on upgrading the RSS memorandum of understanding into a full-fledged treaty, Ms Charles said. Charles said that Barbados and St Vincent and the Grenadines maintained their opposition to a treaty, while the other members of the RSS stated that they will discuss the issue further.

She expressed her government's support for a treaty, but added: Quite frankly, I did not expect us to get agreement for a treaty as yet.... Everytime we have spoken, no one has fully supported it. We think it is a good thing and we are considering it, but there is a lot more studying to be done, she added. I personally, would like to see it upgraded...Ms Charles declared, noting that this would permit some kind of official agreement with France and Venezuela.

GRENADA

NNP ATTEMPS TO UNSEAT PRIME MINISTER BLAIZE

FL111204 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Members of both houses of parliament in the new national party [NNP] on Grenada will meet today in a secluded house on the northern end of the island. The meeting could lead to major changes in the government.

It is no secret that there has been much dissention in the ranks of the ruling party, particularly with the style of Prime Minister Herbert Blaize. Senior and junior members of the party complain that he engages in very little consultation with his colleagues in parliament and virtually none with his party. The meeting on Grenada is an attempt to bring the party together in an attempt to unseat Prime Minister Blaize.

JAMAICA

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL PARTY ELECTS OFFICERS

FL100310 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 6 Oct 86 p 17

[Text] Mr. P.J. Patterson, Q.C. [Queen's Council], and Mr. Bobby Jones, were re-elected chairman and deputy chairman, respectively, of the People's National Party [PNP] on Monday.

The elections took place at the first meeting of the National Executive Council of the party for the current political year which took place at the Ocho Rios secondary school.

Eleven members of the National Executive Council were also elected as new members of the party's executive. They are: Mr. Carl Rattray, Q.C., Mr. Horace Clarke, Dr. Ken McNeil, Mr. Easton Douglas, Mr. John Junor, Mr. Frank Pringle, Mr. Basil Gordon, Mr. Carl Marshall, Mrs. Minna Wilmot, Mr. Jack Wilmot, and Dr. Mary Seivwright.

Mr. Carl Rattray, Q.C., was re-elected legal advisor, and Mr. Williams Issaacs re-elected as the party's treasurer last night.

The election took place Tuesday night when the executive of the PNP for the current political year held its first weekly meeting.

Demands General Elections

FL132353 Bridgetown CANA in English 2239 GMT 13 Oct 86

[By Paget de Freitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 13, CANA -- The opposition People's National Party (PNP) tonight demanded immediate general elections, a day after Prime Minister Edward Seaga said he would resign next August. Seaga also told a retreat of his Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) yesterday that he would step down as party leader next month.

The PNP viewed the prime minister's move as a maneuver to rally support behind him in the face of pressure inside the party. The obvious crisis of leadership extends well beyond the boundaries of a purely internal squabble within the JLP for supremacy and must undoubtedly affect stability within the country and further erode confidence in the government, a PNP statement said. ...The entire predicament can only be resolved by the calling of general elections now to enable the choice of a government with a fresh and clear mandate, it added.

Seaga's term of office does not constitutionally expire until near the end of 1988, but he has been under pressure to go to the poll since the JLP's heavy defeat in municipal elections July 29. Economic austerity pushed through by Seaga over the past four years, largely on demand by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, was blamed mainly for the JLP's defeat. Some JLP officials reportedly would like to see a change of direction, though the party yesterday declared support for Seaga's programmes.

The JLP undoubtedly has the right to choose its own leader or to refuse Mr Seaga's decision not to seek re-election, the PNP said. It is the country, however, which has the right to choose the national leader and to insist that one who has clearly forfeited support and the right to the office of prime minister demit office now. The Jamaican people had made their decision in the municipal elections, the PNP said.

On Seaga's announcement at the party retreat that he would reshuffle the cabinet this week, the PNP recalled that shortly before the local government poll the prime minister had declared full confidence in his team. If he has re-assessed all this in light of the sweeping July defeat he cannot exempt himself, the PNP said. If he is satisfied that some must go, he must also accept as leader that final responsibility for the dismal performance and also go with them at the same time.

JLP VOTES TO REJECT SEAGA'S RESIGNATION

FL142118 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] The Party is not about to accept it, but Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga has announced his intention to resign as the leader of the Jamaican Labour Party [JLP] and as prime minister of Jamaica next year in August. The announcement came as a surprise yesterday at a JLP retreat.

Party officials have voted not to accept the resignation and have pledged full confidence in the leadership of Mr Seaga. There is no word today on whether or not Mr Seaga will reconsider his decision.